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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

This is the Western Exhibition
Number of The Guide, and is the
largest issue of this paper ever
published



"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JUNE 29th, 1910

Volume II.

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Number 48

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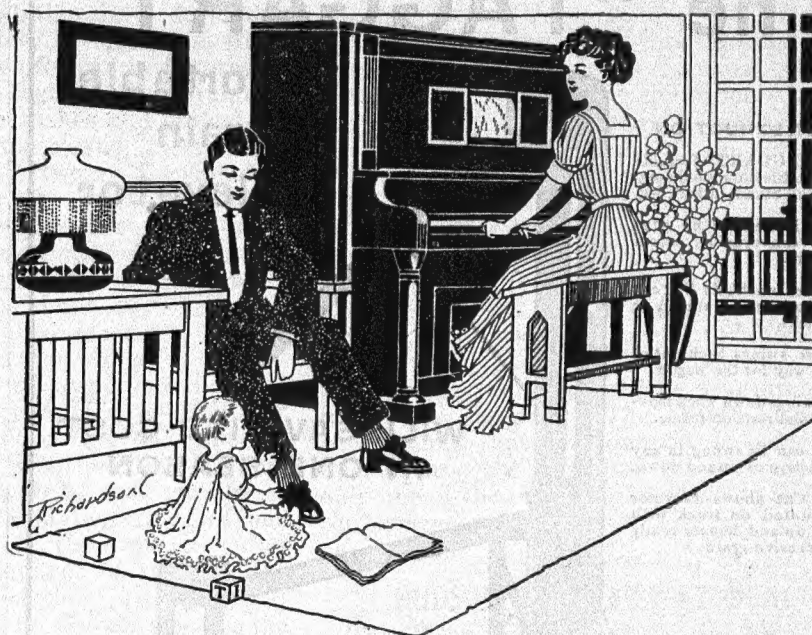
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Wheat Grading in the West

The greatest single asset possessed by Canada to day is Western wheat, and there is no reason in the nature of things why its value, in proportion to its quantity, should ever diminish. Its value depends in the last resort, however, on its quality. There is no other great extent of territory in the known world, except part of Russia whence the Fife wheat came, that will produce the kind of spring wheat known as "Manitoba Hard." Its pre-eminence depends on the proportion of gluten to other ingredients in its composition, and for the production of this most valuable of wheats the Canadian West has the best known composition of soil and climate over a wide expanse of country.

Hard wheat is pre-eminent among grains used as human food, and soft wheat stands next to it, starchy grains following at a long interval. Nations with low standards of life use grains that have a large proportion of starch, such as maize and rice. Nations with a medium or rising standard use soft wheat. Nations

with the higher standards use the harder kinds of wheat mixed in varying proportions with the softer kinds. In Canada the names of three grades are familiar: "Manitoba Hard," "No. 1 Northern," and "No. 2 Northern." On these grades the reputation of Western wheat has been made, and on these it must for the future be based.

It is quite certain and reasonably clear that any attempt to palm off on the foreign purchasers of Canadian wheat grain that is not of the grade in which it is placed by the exporter will result in great and widespread loss to the whole country, however profitable the deception may be to him. The grades in the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William are determined by the kinds of wheat thrown in together and the proportions in which they are mixed. The process of admixture is supposed to be watched and checked by Government inspectors, but however expert, honest and vigilant these officers may be, they are not ubiquitous, and it

is far easier for wrong grading to be done clandestinely in wheat than it was for short weights to be substituted for the proper amounts in the New York sugar frauds. Not long ago one man was heavily fined for wrong grading, but that was obviously not a very effective deterrent.

It is not surprising to find the people of the West very much interested and not a little disturbed over this question of grading; it is both surprising and disturbing to note that it has failed to attract much attention in the rest of the Dominion. The organizations interested in the promotion of agriculture in the prairie provinces are preparing to present their views on the situation to the Premier in the course of his approaching Western tour. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as always, will hear their contentions and arguments without prejudice and will afterwards deal with them without faltering. If nothing short of Government ownership and operation of the elevators is an adequate remedy, that may have to be faced. In the meantime all concerned in the welfare of the Dominion should be giving the matter their earnest and candid consideration.—Toronto Globe.

NO WAY TO REPAIR A MIRROR

Mrs. F. D., Broadview, writes to enquire if there is not some way of renovating or repairing a mirror from which the quicksilver is peeling. A house in Winnipeg that makes mirrors of all sizes to order, reports that no satisfactory repairing can be done, without leaving decided marks where the new silver is put on. All of the old silver would have to be removed first and the whole glass done again. Only an expert can do the work successfully. The cost only of packing such a glass for shipment would be \$1.25 or over; then there would be freight each way. It would be much cheaper to buy a new glass, if one can be obtained of the correct size.

PLANNING HIS CAREER.

Seven-year-old Horace had a great desire to follow his father's career. He was overheard saying his prayers one night:

"Please, God, make me a good boy, and then a good lawyer, and then just land me on the Supreme Bench. Amen." Blanche I. Goell.

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Portable
Grain
Elevator

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Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

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This Cut shows Elevator mounted on truck with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain



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Metempsychosis

By ALEX. BROWN, Glenora, Man.

Recited by Author at Grain Growers Picnic, Rock Lake, June 10.

Has anyone told you about transmigration?
We read something of it in Faerie Queene,
How dead folk return to their former location
As animals whose imitation they've been.

When we have to part from our present existence,
We may change to forms we resemble while here;
Some hobbies we've ridden with human persistence,
May then represent us in characters queer.

We glance through that future: A rodent (well scented)
Is stacking up weeds near a cold marshy isle;
That strange human class is by him represented,
Whose sole occupation is making a pile."

Down a turbulent river, mid wild desolation,
A tired beaver follows a log till it jams;
He still has to keep to his former location
The slinging of mud and the free use of dams.

In a wallow (alone for he lets no one share it)
Lies a mud covered beast, a fit subject for mirth;
If it would but stick on and his body could bear it,
He'd gladly walk off with the whole of the earth.

Through towns where the churches outnumber the dwellings
Roam flesh-eating prowlers with coverings of wool;
Dissentions, back-bitings, loud howlings and yellings
Show plainly their life is of misery full.

A poor beast of burden through Canada thistles
Goes wearily swaying his long drooping ears;
From blows and ill treatment his hair fairly bristles,
Tho' this was his land and he tilled it for years.

But why further look? It is only a fable,
Whose moral we all should keep strictly in view;
Then follow this precept as well as you're able
"Beware of the animal copied by you."

Sometimes, in error, a subscriber is asked to renew before his subscription has expired. This very seldom occurs but our readers will understand that in mailing out over 20,000 copies of The Guide each week, errors are liable to occur. We hope that our readers will overlook such errors and let us know about it at once. We are always glad to make right any error that happens.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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JUNE 29th, 1910

DO GRAIN GROWERS MEAN BUSINESS

Last December, there met in Brandon, the Grain Growers' Association, or Farmers' Parliament of Manitoba. It was beyond doubt one of the most important meetings ever held in the province. There were present six hundred delegates from the various branch associations throughout the province. Those delegates represented nine thousand farmers and really voiced the sentiments of the entire farming community of Manitoba. They were the men who have made the province, and the men who today are producing the wealth which makes Manitoba what it is. They were earnest and hard working men, who left their work for a few days and at a sacrifice went to Brandon to consider very serious matters. It was not a trivial thing to meet in such a way and deliberate over such matters as came before them. Those farmers knew what they wanted and they knew what was best in the interests of the province. They took up a number of exceedingly important subjects, and, of all the subjects discussed, the elevator question took first place. They decided with one voice that they wanted public elevators, and they wanted them under the control of a commission that would be absolutely independent of political influence.

They also considered the question of Direct Legislation, including the principles of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Those six hundred farmers representing the intelligence and wealth of Manitoba dealt with those two great subjects of elevators under an independent commission and Direct Legislation upon their merits and without the slightest thought of entering into the realm of party politics. They knew that what they asked for was right and in the interest of all good citizens. Were those farmers in earnest? Did they mean business? We do not think that any one could doubt it, especially any one who was present at the Brandon Convention. Since the convention more than one hundred local branches have endorsed the principle of an independent Commission, and a great many branches have endorsed Direct Legislation. None have opposed either question.

The Grain Growers in taking such action upon these two subjects realized what they were doing and they can have an independent commission in charge of the elevators and also have Direct Legislation on the statute books of Manitoba if they want it. We believe the

farmers of Manitoba have back-bone enough to stand up for what they have demanded. The only way by which the legislation which the farmers have asked for can be secured is by having men in the legislature of Manitoba who will carry out the wishes and protect the interests of the farmers who elect them. It will require at least twenty-five members of the legislature, favorable to Direct Legislation and to an independent commission in order to have these two principles enacted into law. The Grain Growers all over the province have demanded that these two principles become law, and now all they need to do is to stand by their guns and they will get it. At the present time there are two candidates nominated in every constituency in the province, and the provincial elections are to be held in less than two weeks. A splendid move would be for the Grain Growers in each locality to call both candidates to a joint meeting and then and there let them give their pledge either for or against the demands of the farmers. There is still plenty of time to do this. It is the duty of every Grain Grower who has the courage of his convictions to see that the man he votes for is a supporter of an independent commission and Direct Legislation. **If a candidate is not in favor then he is not a friend of the Grain Growers and the Grain Growers should not allow him to become a member in the legislature.** This is the stand that the Grain Growers have taken, and we believe that they are right. If either of the two candidates that approach the Grain Growers are in favor of an independent commission and also of Direct Legislation, then that candidate is the one the Grain Growers should support, because in no other way will they ever have an independent commission in Manitoba or Direct Legislation on the statute books. **Grain Growers of Manitoba you know what you want and you know how to get it. It only requires men with backbone and the courage of their conviction to secure it.**

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

On page 9 of this issue we publish a letter from J. G. Moffat regarding the action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and also the reply of the company on the subject. Since receiving Mr. Moffat's letter we have received other information which leads us to believe that a widespread movement is afoot to damage or ruin the farmers' company. Here is a letter which we have received from Mr. S. M. Hayden, secretary of the Killarney Grain Growers' Association:

To the Editor of THE GUIDE:—

From the fact that the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is drawing near, reports are being circulated to the effect that the Grain Growers' Grain Company are likely to misapply all votes sent in by proxy in the interests of a new or American Company who have capital to hand for the purpose of purchasing the system now operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which reports are causing considerable anxiety to shareholders in this district. Believing you to be in a position to give us the facts in connection with this case, I would ask you to publish them in your next issue of THE GUIDE."

(Signed)

S. M. HAYDEN.

In addition to these letters we also have reports that there is an attempt being made by certain parties to secure as many proxies as possible to take to the annual meeting. The enemies of the farmers' company have ever been active and on the alert to deliver a blow at it. We can assure every shareholder of the Farmers' company that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that the farmers' company is negotiating with an American company. It is absurd on the face of it and is being circulated by enemies of the farmers' company in the hope of injuring that company and thus weakening the farmers' cause. Nothing, whatever, could be done towards disposing of the interests of the company to any concern unless by a two-thirds vote of the shareholders at the annual meeting. As is pointed out in the president's letter on page 9, the aim is

to secure a Dominion charter and thus extend the usefulness of the company. We know very well that there are several interests that would be very glad to injure the farmers' company because they want to see the farmers kept in check. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the greatest triumph of the organized farmers' movement in the West. It has done more good for the Grain Growers than any one thing they have ever accomplished. The proxies sent to the directors are all distributed evenly among the shareholders present so that no one has any advantage. All shareholders should be very careful to whom they entrust their proxies and see that they do not get into the hands of someone who intends to injure the company. The shareholders can rest assured that the company is being conducted properly and that these reports are only one of the many attempts made to injure the farmers' cause.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY DEAL

The Winnipeg Free Press on June 22nd published the following dispatch from Ottawa:

"While the Dominion Government will build the Hudson's Bay Railway, it is more than probable that it will be leased to one of the existing railway companies. Owing to the climatic conditions the road cannot be operated for many months of the year, and the rolling stock in that period would be idle if the line were run by the government itself. If one of the other railways operated it, this would be overcome, and the rolling plant in the winter season, would be utilized elsewhere."

This lends color to the rumors that the Hudson's Bay Railway would be handed over to Mackenzie and Mann. If this is done it will be rank treachery on the part of the Dominion government towards the farmers of the West. The talk about climatic conditions is all bosh. Are Mackenzie and Mann to be given a pipe line, not only to all the provincial treasuries, but to the Dominion treasury as well? If after all the pledges and promises that have been made, the Dominion government betrays the Western farmers into the hands of Mackenzie and Mann, then it is time for a change. If this huge graft on the people is perpetrated, then we believe that we know the temper of the Western farmers well enough to say that so far as the West is concerned the Dominion government has outlived its usefulness and should give way to men who will protect the interests of the people of Canada. The Hudson's Bay road and its terminals must be owned and operated by the Dominion government under a commission.

MR. McCUAIG'S DUAL POSITION

Several times since the Manitoba Elevator Commission was appointed, we have heard discussions on Mr. McCuaig's position, as president of the Grain Growers' Association and chairman of the commission. The point of the discussion was whether the best interests of the Grain Growers could be served by Mr. McCuaig holding both positions. Mr. McCuaig has been president of the Grain Growers' Association for a number of years, and has been a great influence in building up the association to its present proud position. He helped the Grain Growers to secure the enactment of the Elevator Act, and has also been to the front in the Grain Growers' battles. The association has suffered a loss in the appointment of Mr. McCuaig to the commission, but the government deemed it wise to appoint Mr. McCuaig and he accepted. Now the point is, whether he can do his duty to his two masters. The Elevator Act is not satisfactory to the Grain Growers, and has never been accepted by them, even though they have decided to sign the petitions and make the best of it for the time. The chief point we see is the weakness of the president of the association being an official of the government. Thus as a government official, Mr. McCuaig would be handicapped in giving advice in his capacity of president. If the

commission were independent and responsible to the legislature, this difficulty would largely be removed. Then when the Grain Growers have to deal with the Elevator Commission or with the government, their position will be greatly weakened by having Mr. McCuaig acting in both capacities. It makes it very difficult for Mr. McCuaig and in his effort to do justice to both his positions he may fail in one or both. It is an unfair position to place a man, and the association would be doing Mr. McCuaig a kindness to relieve him of the presidency, and allow him to devote all his time to the elevator commission. Then again, during the excitement of an election campaign such as the present, Mr. McCuaig may be criticised for addressing meetings for fear he might be inadvertently using his position for a political purpose. The Grain Growers' Association is independent of political parties and it would be unfortunate, if through Mr. McCuaig's dual position, any such trouble should occur. Mr. McCuaig will have a vast amount of work on his shoulders as chairman of the commission, to make the Elevator Act satisfactory to the farmers, and they should not impose on him by expecting him to still retain the presidency. Of course this is a matter that is in the hands of Mr. McCuaig and the association and we merely open it up for discussion, as it has been brought before us several times by our readers.

* * *

MR. BONNAR'S PLATFORM

We publish in this issue the address which Mr. R. A. Bonnar, K.C., has made to the electors of the constituency of Assiniboia in Manitoba. Mr. Bonnar is offering himself to the electors as an independent man. It is on account of his strong and impartial stand and because of his great services to the Grain Growers that we favor his candidature. He has stood by the farmers through thick and thin and it has been in a great measure due to his assistance that the Grain Growers of Manitoba have accomplished so much in the interests of the province. Mr. Bonnar is one of the ablest lawyers in Western Canada and he has chosen to use his talents in aid of the great agricultural interests. Not many lawyers do this. In his address he takes a firm stand on the two great questions of importance to the farmers. He is determined that his influence shall go towards helping the Grain Growers to secure a commission that will be independent of political parties to operate the elevator system. He is also a firm believer in the merits of direct legislation. Not only does he believe that it should be on the statute books but he has offered to make himself amenable to the Recall at any time, even before it becomes law. Mr. Bonnar, by his endorsement of these two great principles, pays a compliment to the intelligence of the Grain Growers who have demanded these reforms. Naturally, he will not blindly follow any party. We should be glad to see more men of the high type of Mr. Bonnar in public life. It would tend to eliminate these charges of graft that are continually heard. It would give our boys something better to look up to. When our daily papers are filled with stories of plunder and graft that are charged against our public men, the moral effect on the growing generation is decidedly bad. We want independent men of spotless integrity to represent us in all our legislatures. We believe that the presence of Mr. Bonnar in the legislature will be one of the best possible influences for purifying our political life that we can have. We want men who place their country above their party.

* * *

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS STAND

In last week's issue of THE GUIDE, we published the memorandum which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive presented to the Elevator Commission of that province. In

that memorandum they outlined the system of elevators which they believe to be the most satisfactory that could be provided for handling the grain trade of Saskatchewan. The memorandum shows the result of deep and careful study and a full knowledge of the intricacies of the grain trade. There is no doubt but that some satisfactory system must be designed to break the monopoly of storing and shipping facilities. It is that monopoly which throttles the competition in the purchasing and thus takes from the pockets of the Saskatchewan farmers a large percentage of the legitimate value of their grain. The growing of grain is the great industry of that vast province and the government would be justified in going to almost any extent (within reason) towards securing a system which would place the grain trade upon an equitable basis. The memorandum goes into the details necessary for the operation of a proper system and also emphasizes the fact that no system can be a success unless its eventual aim is to become practical, if not a legal, monopoly. The system asked for, provides that grain may be sold on sample in open competition and held in the initial elevators until the sale is completed. It also asks for the provision of a negotiable receipt as soon as the grain is stored in the initial elevator, in order that the farmer may at once receive an advance upon his grain. These are two very desirable features. A sample market in Winnipeg would give the Saskatchewan Grain Growers an opportunity to sell their grain on a market open to the competition of the world's buyers, and would insure for them the highest possible price and the elimination of the unjust profits of the middlemen. Another important provision in the memorandum, is that providing advantageous shipping facilities for handling quantities of grain less than car lots, so that they will bring car lot prices. This will be a great help to the small farmer, and will place him on an equality with the big farmer.

As pointed out in the memorandum no satisfaction can be secured unless the government is prepared to take hold of the elevator scheme with the determination to make it an absolute success. It may not pay for itself at the outset, but that should not discourage the government from taking up the proposition. It will pay for itself eventually and the Grain Growers have expressed their willingness that any deficit might be charged to capital account if deemed necessary. The government could well afford to carry the deficit until the system makes a return. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, like those of Manitoba, want to see the elevators operated by a commission entirely independent of political influence, and responsible to the legislature, and in return for their guarantee they ask some voice in the method of operation. The memorandum presented by the Grain Growers is by far the most important presentation made to the Elevator Commission. It will no doubt commend itself to the Grain Growers all over Saskatchewan, and have their hearty support. Such being the case, the commission will no doubt give it much earnest consideration in making their report to the government. We commend to the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, the memorandum presented by their executive. It would be well for them to study it very carefully and discuss it at their meetings. We think that special attention should be given to the appointment and control of the commission, and that as the memorandum states, it should be entirely free from political influence. If the Grain Growers in the local branches are favorable to the scheme outlined in the memorandum, it would be well for them to express their approval by resolution.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ALIVE

It begins to look as though the grain manipulators at the Lake front may be brought to a halt very soon. The following statement was given to the public last week by R. J. Mackenzie, son of the President of the Canadian Northern Railway, in speaking of the terminal elevator graft:—

"If it is found that the reports are true remedies will be applied that will effectually prevent a repetition. The public may feel assured that we will insist on the Grain Act being lived up to in every detail. As our Port Arthur elevator is under lease we had no intimation that any irregularities existed, but now that the matter has been brought to our attention, we shall certainly investigate thoroughly and will see that no further cause is given for complaint."

The big 7,000,000 bushel capacity elevators of the Canadian Northern are under lease to the Port Arthur Elevator Company, which was heavily fined a few weeks ago. It may be difficult for the railway to bring the elevator company to terms, but it will be in the interest of the farmers to do so. Nothing short of government ownership will make things right.

* * *

If the Western farmers want agricultural implements to come into Canada free of duty they must stand firm to the resolutions they have passed and see that no members get into the House of Commons from the West at next election who are not pledged to this. In the same way they must not allow any members to get into our Western legislatures who are not pledged to the principles demanded by the farmers.

* * *

When the Grain Growers hold their annual conventions they pass a number of important resolutions. The only way to get the reforms is to have representatives in the legislature in favor of them. If the farmers present a firm front no politicians will dare tamper with their demands. It is only by passing these resolutions and then standing by them at the polls that Western Canada will be made what the farmers want it to be.

* * *

The Winnipeg Free Press in quoting editorial statements from THE GUIDE last Thursday, used only such parts as suited it for party purposes. The editorials in THE GUIDE are not intended to be used for party purposes; they are intended to present the truth to our readers.

* * *

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan by supporting their executive will become unanimously in favor of a good system of public elevators. If the Grain Growers are of one mind they can get what they want; if not, they may not get it.

* * *

If the farmers in the West hold together and stand firmly in support of the needed reforms they will get them. If the farmers are divided amongst themselves their cause will not prosper.

* * *

If the farmers of Manitoba want the elevator system run under an independent commission they should see that the candidates they vote for are pledged to this principle.

* * *

Laurier is coming West to complete his education and the Grain Growers will play a goodly part in this work.

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No. 48

Direct Legislation

By John Kennedy

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We are receiving continually letters from our readers asking that we give them information on the subject of Direct Legislation and the benefits it will give to western farmers when it becomes law. Many of our readers have asked for copies of The Guide containing the address on Direct Legislation delivered by John Kennedy before the Brandon Convention last December. Mr. Kennedy has given a great deal of study to the subject and his address was full of most valuable information. We feel therefore that we cannot do better at the present time than to reprint the address here. Our readers will see by a study of this address, that Direct Legislation will give the people the complete control of their representatives in the various legislatures and will make our governments in reality governments "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

What we want is not a body of legislators beyond the reach of the public for four or five years, but a body of legislators subject at all times to the people's directions and control.

The Initiative is the proposal of a law by the people.

The Referendum is the submission of the law to the public at the polls.

In Switzerland, Direct Legislation has defeated the monopolists, abolished the lobby, destroyed political corruption, undermined partisanship, and established proportional representation, progressive taxation, home rule in local government, and public ownership and control of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express service.

It is the line of least resistance in reform to-day.

How important it is that progress should rest with the people, free of hindrance from their rulers, is clearly brought out in this fine passage from the great historian, Buckle:—

"No great political movement, no great reform, either legislative or executive has ever been originated in any country by its rulers. The first suggesters of such steps have invariably been bold and able thinkers, who discern the abuse and denounce it, and point out how it is to be remedied. But long after this is done, even the most enlightened governments continue to uphold the abuse and reject the remedy."

Legislative bribery derives its power from the concentration of temptation resulting from the power of a few legislators to take final action.

"Bribed by the rich to rob the poor," said the Hon. MacVeagh. The poor thieves in legislature and council bought by the rich thieves in the corporations, to give away the property of a million people that has been entrusted in their care.

Elect Good Men

It is said that the true remedy of these evils is to elect good men to office. The advocates of this happy and original idea will have every thing their own way when they show us two things:—First, how to insure the election of good men; and, second, how to keep them good after they are elected. It is useless to expect representatives to be very much better than the people they represent. It is as much as we can reasonably look for if they are no worse. A system of government whose satisfactory operation requires the continual election of arch-angels to office is not a practical working system.

To have a really stable fabric of government we must base it upon enlightened self-interest.

The Referendum will simplify as well as purify. It is much easier to vote upon measures than men. A man is a cyclopedia of measures bound in mystery; even his character is a puzzle for the main business of opposing politicians is to fling mud at each others candidates until

it is impossible to tell how much is man or how much is mud.

Senator James Bradley, of New Jersey, says:—"The present mode of legislation is behind the age. I have become a sincere convert to the Referendum. The mass of bills presented was something to startle one. The provisions of one bill lapped on another, and I believe many an indolent lawyer found it easier to frame a bill covering just what points he needed in some cases he had in hand, than to exercise his brain in looking up the immense number of laws we have on every subject on our statute books. The looseness of legislation should grieve every good citizen of the State, and I hope the day is not far distant when the people will turn to the Referendum and pass laws more general in their character and less of them."

The Will of the People

The Referendum will aid the enforcement of the law, for the people will grow up with it. It will be law because the people want it, and they will stand behind it, and see that it is carried into effect. Nothing is of more importance to the nation, than the deep reverence for law, but reverence dies when legislation is dragged into the mire, and, more so, when the people regard the law-making bodies with dread and disgust. Why is it that we revere our constitutions so deeply? It is because they are the work of the people and not a band of politicians whose motives are open to question. The Referendum will place the whole law in new confidence, endow it with the strength of public opinion and give it new force for the maintenance of order and the accomplishment of progress.

When the people really make the laws, they will arrange things for their interests. They will banish unnecessary offices, reduce the salary of lofty officials, abolish jobbery and extravagance, get rid of the

iniquitous spoils system, cut down the power of corporate wealth, rescind all forfeited franchise and take control of misbehaving monopolies. Economy, justice and purity will go hand in hand. Ring-rule and class-legislation will die and politicians will lose their power because they can no longer command rewards for their supporters, no jobs, no fat contracts, no rich franchises. The cost of taking the Referendum vote will be very slight; not even as much as the saving on many a single contract; not half of the saving on the one item of printing the laws; not a tenth of the value of many a franchise it will keep from being stolen.

Line of Progress

If the mass of the people were really represented, the tide of affairs would be turned from the progressive congestion of the wealth, towards the progressive diffusion of the wealth.

Not the producing classes alone, but every other class in the community will be benefitted by the Referendum. It must be clear by this time that all who wish justice or good government will be benefitted by Direct Legislation, and it is equally true that even the bosses and tricksters will receive a priceless boon by the removal of the temptations that help to make them evil men, and the establishment of conditions tending to lift them to a nobler plane of life.

Under the Referendum, those who desire political power must be true-hearted orators and public-spirited philosophers, instead of being accomplished wire-pullers.

If you have a cook and she makes a broth that you do not like, you do not have to swallow it, and you may discharge the cook if she won't make things right, but legislation soups you have to take, no matter how unpleasant, and you are compelled to wait four or five years to

get rid of the rascally cooks. If your tailor makes a suit of clothes that does not fit, you do not have to wear it, or pay the tailor, either, unless he makes it the way you want it. But, with the making of law you do not exhibit so much sense; you have fixed things so that you are obliged to wear the misfit and pay the tailor just the same as if it were a fit.

Reform in Switzerland

Prof. Louis Waurin, of the University of Geneva, says:—"In the middle of this century the aristocratic regime in Switzerland was succeeded by that of representative democracy. The pure representative system, however, was not destined to last long. The people soon became aware that in the latter regime the country was overridden by political 'coteries' prone to sacrifice the general good to party or personal interests and thus was brought about the development of direct democracy. Then appeared two institutions:—The Referendum and the right of popular Initiative, to which of late has been added, as a necessary complement, proportional representation."

Mr. A. A. Brown, speaking of what the Swiss have done with direct legislation says:—"They have defeated monopolies, improved the method of taxation, reduced the rate, avoided national scandals growing out of extravagance; they have husbanded the public domain, for the benefit of their own citizenship; they have destroyed partisanship and established a government of the people; they have quieted disturbing political elements, disarmed the politicians, enthroned the people; by vote of the people they have assumed authority over railroads, express companies, telegraphs and telephones, reducing freight rates, express charges and tolls by 50% for like services under private control."

People's Rule Needed

The final and fundamental argument for Direct Legislation, is that it is necessary to true self government. It, and it only, can and will establish public ownership of the government. It is the only way to prove and overcome misrepresentation with due precision and promptness. It is the only practicable means of destroying the great Law-making Monopoly which holds us in its grip today, and which is not only a terrible evil in itself, but the prolific parent and protector of other monopolies and oppressions. If the control of affairs is put in the hands of a few men for life, without responsibility to the controlled, everybody recognizes the fact that the government is an aristocracy. If the control is put in the hands of a few men for two or three years without responsibility to the controlled during that time, there is an aristocracy just as much as before.

To have a government by the people, the legislative agents must be subject

Continued on page 10



"A three-horse team," belonging to W. A. Chase, Graytown, Sask.

Common Business Honesty

By Arthur Stanwood Pier

CASPER Dane put down the newspaper he had been reading. He was a man of sixty, big, massive and powerfully built, with a strong, shrewd, healthy face which was smooth-shaven, except for short, gray side-wiskers; his head was bald and rose to a benevolent dome, and his blue eyes, in spite of a cynical glint which was always in them, were softened by the twinkling crow's feet in the corners. He reclined at his ease in his comfortable leather chair, unperturbed by the dropping of his cigar ashes on his dinner coat.

He looked at his daughter who sat quietly on the other side of the fireplace, pretty, fair-haired head bent over her embroidery. Casper Dane knew that she had been waiting all the evening for him to speak.

"Helen, it was to Paul Herrick's father I paid my fool tax forty years ago," he said.

"Your fool tax?" A flush tinged her cheeks and she put down her embroidery with trembling hands.

"Yes—what every young man pays for his share of worldly wisdom. He was a good-looking, sprightly man, with curly, black hair and very handsome, dark-red cheeks and an attractive smile—Paul Herrick is like that, isn't he?"

"Yes," Helen murmured. "I noticed it especially when he came to interview me to-day. His father was a crook—kept a bucket-shop, and I was one of the young fellows he fleeced. He ended as a floater on the streets."

"Why do you tell me this?"

"Because of that interview which Paul Herrick had with me to-day. He comes of bad stock, Helen, and he deals in stocks as a business; I don't know which fact is the worse. I'm told that he's a better fellow than his father; I dare say he is, or he wouldn't have got you to care for him, as I understand the case. Or has he misinformed me on that point?"

Helen came over and pressed her father's hand appealingly. "No," she said.

"He's a fellow director with me in Valdez Mining; he's been straight enough as far as I know," Casper Dane admitted.

"What did you say to Paul?" Helen asked timidly.

"I said that it was a most unwelcome surprise and that I would look into the matter."

"Not very cordial, were you? What do you say to me?"

"The same."

Helen sighed; she was aware of her father's stubborn prejudices and of his eccentric and perverse methods of confirming them.

"Helen, my dear,"—he put his arm round her and drew her closer to him,— "don't think I'm unsympathetic with you. I remember how dear a thing it was when I won your mother's consent—and I don't think I could really be unsympathetic at such a time. I want you to have all the happiness there is in young love—and there's a great deal. But I don't want you to miss all the happiness there is in love that's no longer young—love that grows and keeps on growing, even when the man and the woman are on the down-

ward slope of life. Compared with that, your young happiness, my dear, is nothing—literally nothing. And I want you to have the affection of a man so good that you can give him all your life a full, ungrudging, always increasing love and loyalty. If I find Paul Herrick is such a man, the fact that he's the son of his father won't make any difference to me."

The girl was touched, but not quite satisfied.

"How will you find out?" she asked. "Something may happen," he answered vaguely.

She was aware that the reply masked an eccentric purpose, but she had to be content.

The directors of the Valdez Mining Company had been summoned for a special meeting in the law office of Mr. John Welch. It was generally understood upon the "street" that at this meeting the first dividend would be declared. The mining expert, Casper Dane, was returning that day from an examination of the property and upon receiving his report, expected to be favorable, the board would take action.

Mr. Edward Shinn, the wealthy stocking manufacturer, and Mr. Lindsay Tweed the eminent wool merchant, met in the elevator on the way up to Welch's office. As they recognized each other they nodded each with a confident and initiated smile. "Going to cut a melon to-day?" inquired Tweed, and Shinn answered, "I guess we'll thump it any way to see if it's ripe."

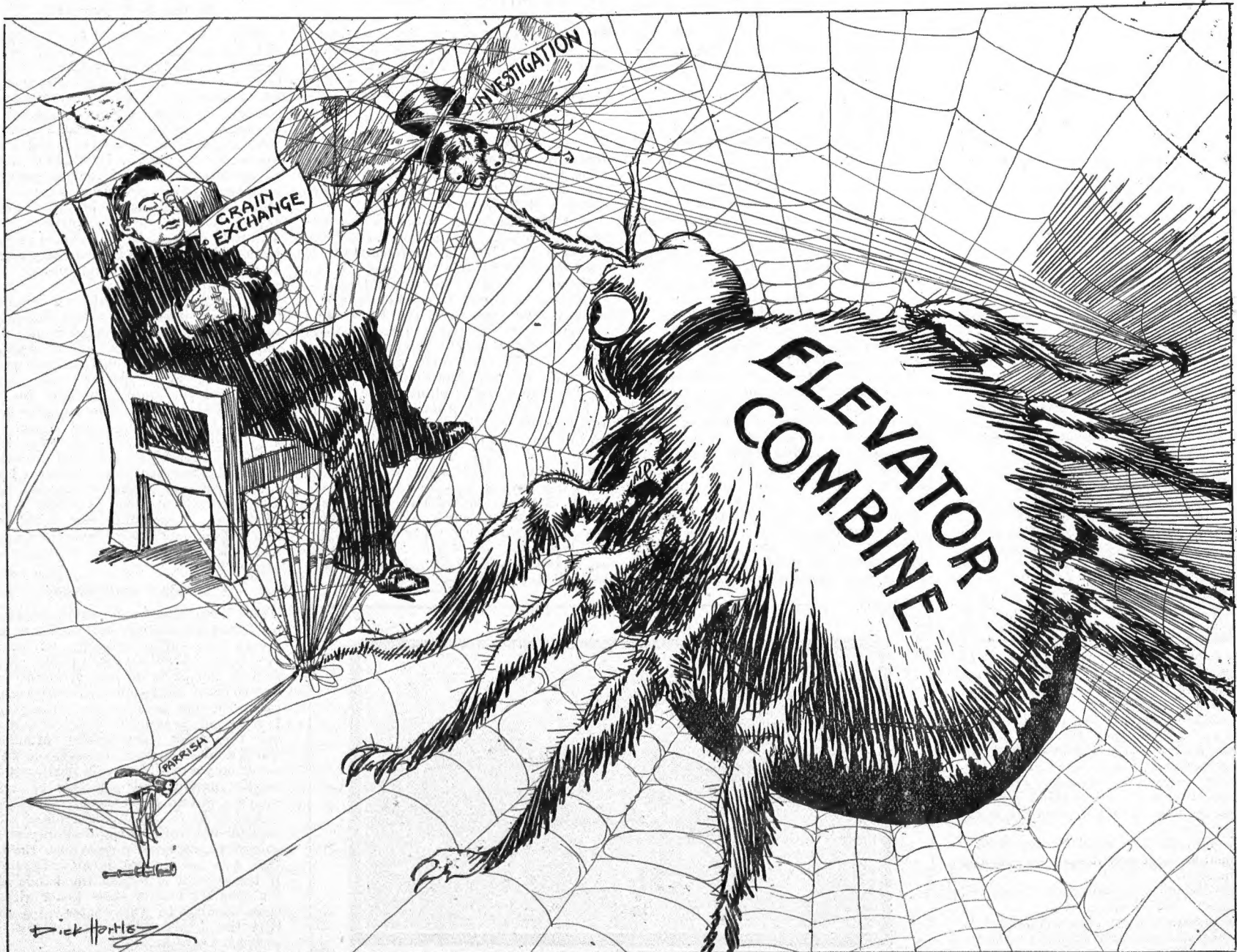
Having had each one his joke, they entered Welch's office in excellent humor.

The office boy directed them to one of the inner rooms; Welch and Paul Herrick were awaiting them.

"Old man not come yet?" asked Shinn.

"He'll be here," Herrick answered. "He telephoned me just an hour ago; he arrived in town only this morning."

Welch passed round a box of cigars; the four men seated themselves and began to smoke. Shinn, stout and short, had the appearance of being snugly buttoned in from his blunt little boots to his stiff little collar. The bland good nature of his mouth, the dull kindness of his eyes—oddly at variance with the choleric red of his face—intimated his contented indulgence in high living and plain and obvious thoughts. With this little gentleman, whose clothes were fresh with each season and who had the alert and apprehensive eye of a collegian for a change in style, his friend Tweed contrasted absurdly; for Tweed upheld the tradition of the old-fashioned, severe man of business; because of his shaven upper lip, gray beard, and frock coat he was often taken for a parson. However, he hitched his chair close to Shinn's and engaged him with an unclerical delight in the recital of a smoking-room story. As he talked, he gesticulated with his long arms and big, ill-proportioned hands and worked his cuffs back from his bony wrists; he was an uncouth figure, but he had a winning smile and a quick, intelligent glance. Welch, a dyspeptic man of middle age, whose sallow and sunken face, with its drooping moustache and keen, narrow



The Meshes are Tightening

eyes, seemed competent for subtleties of evasion, subterfuge, or concealment, sat on the edge of the table.

Only Herrick was restless; after a little while he rose and paced back and forth, with his hands in his pockets and his head lowered moodily. He was a slim, wiry, dark young man, well dressed even to a finical regard for small details; the pearl pin in his necktie was inserted at exactly the central spot, the corner of his silk handkerchief projected just the right distance from the pocket of his double-breasted coat. That he had force was shown by the firmness of chin and mouth; that its efficiency might be limited by too subtle a sensitiveness was possibly to be imagined. Among older men, he seemed, with a natural diffidence, not quite at ease and anything but aggressive; moreover he was just now a little agitated at the thought of again seeing Casper Dane. He had been stung by the curtness of Dane's talk with him over the telephone. "That you, Herrick?" Dane had said. "Remember there's an important Valdez meeting at eleven. Be on hand." He had rung off without another word, and it pricked through Herrick's sensitiveness now to find that he was the only one of the directors who had seemed to Dane in need of a special reminder—as if he alone were not to be depended on!

Tweed's voice, addressing him genially, broke in on his meditations.

"And how's the market to-day, Herrick? Strong, eh,—and maybe we'll give it an extra little fillip. That's a great business you're in—with your private signals and pass words and what not. More like play than business, I always think. What's your countersign on the floor, Herrick?"

"I'm afraid I don't quite understand, said the young man.

"Oh, yes, you do. Why, Vance, my broker, was telling me he has private signals on the Exchange—two fingers for this and three fingers for that—"

The door opened and Casper Dane entered. He took off his hat without a smile; a man built on a large scale, with the habit of genial expansiveness, and a face as naturally merry as it was shrewd, he had now not a smile of greeting for anyone. He shook hands with each of his fellow directors in grave silence, and although it was spring out doors and the morning sun was shining in at the windows, the room seemed smitten with a chill.

Dane took the chair at the head of the long table; Shinn and Tweed sat together on his right; Paul Herrick slipped into a chair on his right. Over by the door Welch, the lawyer, sat at his roll-top desk, which was open, and watched Dane with apprehensive eyes.

"Gentlemen, the chair will ask the meeting to come to order," Dane said. His voice was grave, deliberate and unemotional. "The circumstances are such that the chair will dispense with the usual formalities. You are waiting for my report on the Valdez Mine. Gentleman, there is no Valdez Mine."

The other four directors looked at him in stupefied silence.

"The property that we had thought so promising proves now quite valueless. In all my mining experience, I have never known of a parallel case. We have uncovered, as you know, a considerable quantity of ore; but, gentlemen, that ore which we have uncovered is absolutely all there is. Instead of striking a vein, we have struck what seems to be merely an isolated deposit. The money we have spent on development work has been thrown away. It would hardly pay us to transport the ore we have blocked out to a smelter—so remote as we are from a railroad. In short, our mine is worth literally nothing."

"But Mr. Dane," cried Paul Herrick, rising and pointing to the chart of the mine that hung on the wall, "how is it possible? Here is the main lobe—" He stepped up to the chart and with his finger traced the markings. As he did so, he talked rapidly, appealingly, stating what they all had believed—what was so at variance with Dane's astounding news.

Dane rose and stood behind him. "Yes," he said. "We thought so. But

The Grain Growers Grain Company

An Explanation of the Notice of the Annual Meeting

The following letter is from J. G. Moffat, of Carroll, Man. The matter is of a most serious nature and the Grain Growers' Grain Company were asked to give a reply, which they have done. Both Mr. Moffat's letter and the reply of the Company are here published.

Mr. Moffat's Letter.

Editor of the Guide:—I am somewhat at a loss to understand the present action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Or perhaps we need some further explanation, other than what we have received in the notice calling the annual meeting. It is being circulated throughout this district that the directors of the G. G. G. Co. are moving to work the company into private interests and for that purpose wish to get control of the franchise.

We believe that THE GUIDE is working in the farmers' interest; and will reveal to us any crookedness that may arise in this, as it has in regard to our beloved "Observer," if such there be.

In a conversation I had with our director of the G. G. G. Co., Mr. F. W. Kerr, over the telephone, he stated that while he was in Winnipeg some time ago, the company was negotiating with a rich American grain firm who wish to get control of the interests of the company. I have also heard it stated that Mr. Kerr would expose in the near future the actions of the company.

I am appealing to THE GUIDE to give us any information they can in regard to the movements of the company, that we may intelligently discuss and think over the proposed change before coming to the annual meeting.

J. G. MOFFAT.

Carroll, Man., June 20, 1910.

The Company's Reply:

Editor of the Guide:—With respect to the foregoing letter, it would appear that the misunderstanding or fear which exists in the minds of some of our shareholders, arising from the notices sent out for the annual meeting, is due to the statement, that the shareholders would be asked to consider the advisability of changing the control of the Company's operations from a Provincial to a Dominion Charter. The foot-note to the notice of the annual meeting explains that this was the object of the change. The rapid growth of the Company's business compels it now to do business in practically every Province of the Dominion. A moment's thought should convince anyone, that working under a Provincial Charter, which, strictly speaking, enables it only to do business in Manitoba, handicaps the Company in the field of its wider operations. For instance, the Company cannot sue to recover moneys that might be owing to it in Provinces outside of Manitoba, unless it takes out registration in such provinces, which registration costs more, frequently, than the original incorporation.

It will be remembered that in the early stages of the organization of the Company, the intention of the promoters was to secure a Dominion Charter. Certain difficulties arose at the time which prevented their desires being carried out. In changing to a Dominion Charter now the Company is simply carrying out its original intention. The purpose is that the same regulations and by-laws will prevail under the Dominion Charter as prevails at present, making no change whatever in the manner of conducting the business, excepting that it will be done under a Dominion Charter, rather than under the present Provincial one. The Company's solicitors advise that the proper manner in which to effect it is to have a transfer from the Provincial Charter to a Dominion one in the manner set out.

Furthermore, if any uneasiness exists it should be thoroughly set at rest by the fact that such a transfer could only take place upon a vote of at least two-thirds of the shareholders present or represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

As regards the attitude of Mr. F. W. Kerr, this statement, "That when he was in Winnipeg some time ago the Company was negotiating with an American Grain firm who wish to get control of the interests of the Company," is absolutely without foundation. No such statement was made to Mr. Kerr, or to anyone else, and there is not a vestige of truth in it. It is also interesting to learn that Mr. Kerr, "Will expose in the near future the actions of the Company." It is quite probable that Mr. Kerr may endeavour, as he has on other occasions, to misrepresent the Company. In this respect, Mr. Kerr is cordially invited to the Annual Meeting. In the best interests of the Company nothing is more to be desired than that he would, face to face with the management, make the statements that he makes behind their backs. Such statements as he is reported to have made can have the effect of not only injuring the Company, but attaching a stigma to the officers of it. If Mr. Kerr has not the courage to attend the Annual Meeting and repeat his statements, he can only be branded as a man lacking in both courage and courtesy.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY.

T. A. Cregar, President.

we were mistaken. I can only repeat that the case, so far as I know, is without a parallel." He went patiently into a technical explanation, describing the dwindling and failure of the ore. "The superintendent's report," he added, "covering the matter fully, is on the way. We made every possible exploration—and the superintendent will give you all the details. I hurried home to lay the matter before you."

"But—but you assured us, Dane!" cried Shinn with helpless pathos. His face had turned a dangerous purple, he stretched a gentlemanly, little, white hand along the table with entreaty towards Dane.

"I assured you," the chairman answered. "And I am chagrined—like the lawyer who loses his case or the doctor who loses his patient. No more than other men are mining engineers infallible."

"Chagrined! Good God!" exclaimed Tweed passionately. Then he stopped, the great vein in his forehead was swollen, and in his flushed face all the lines of age and care seemed to have tightened. He bent himself forward, clutching his hands together between his knees, thrusting his sleeves up from his bony wrists.

Welch, sitting at his desk, had penciled a line on a slip of paper, and now, while the others waited in stricken si-

lence he unobtrusively pressed a bell. The door opened and the office boy appeared.

"Stop!" cried Dane in his big voice, leaping up; the violence of sudden anger swept over the gravity of his face. He sprang between Welch and the boy. "You are not wanted boy; that bell was a mistake," he said, and the boy, open-mouthed and frightened, withdrew.

Dane looked down at the lawyer. "The chair rules that no one in this room shall hold communication with any one outside till after this meeting is adjourned," he stated emphatically. "That note in your hand, Mr. Welch, might be an order to sell stock; I should advise you to destroy it."

"You jump at conclusions," replied the lawyer flushing and pocketing the note. "I wonder if one so shrewd has not already profited by his advance information?"

Dane drew a packet of papers from his pocket and tossed it on Welch's desk. "I expected that question. You will find those are the certificates of my five thousand shares of Valdez stock."

"We have no assurance that your broker may not call for them to-morrow," sneered Welch.

Dane laughed tolerantly. "I will leave them with you, my dear sir, for safe-

keeping. Come, gentlemen, come; we may not trust one another,—but we must make up our minds not to betray one another. Let us discuss the situation calmly."

He returned to his place at the head of the table. The two old men, Shinn and Tweed, with anxious faces were figuring now on the backs of envelopes; across from them Paul Herrick sat low in his chair with his arms folded and his eyes staring gloomily at the table before him.

"The thing for us to consider," said Dane, "is what now to do. Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, that we should at once publish a failure of the mine?"

Tweed threw up both hands in a gesture of despair and imploring dissent.

"And the stock selling to-day at forty-five!" groaned Shinn. "Selling now, at this moment at forty-five!"

Welch sat at his desk fingering Dane's certificates of stock. The flush had left his face; of the four men who had heard the announcement he seemed to have most thoroughly recovered himself. He began to speak now, with the persuasive art of the lawyer, who had won some reputation through his cleverness in refining upon the truth and investing a specious argument with plausibility.

"We seem, gentlemen," he said, "to be suddenly confronted by a moral issue. In such a turn of fortune as this, the first impulse is to blame someone; we can't bear so great a shock without indignation. But here, on cooler second thoughts, it appears that no one is to blame. We must not indulge in recriminations. We must charge our misfortune to the limits and imperfections of human knowledge, and not to the fault of any individual. As I say, we seem to be confronted by a moral issue, and we must determine where our duty lies. Is it our duty to come out flat-footed and announce what we have learned? That seems the simplest and frankest course. But is it necessarily the right and wise course?"

He paused for answer or suggestion, but no one spoke. Tweed sat in an attitude of utter dejection, with his head resting on his hand, seeming not to hear or notice anything. Shinn's expression was almost as listless, and Herrick seemed absorbed in his own thoughts. Only Casper Dane sat upright,—massive, alert, and to him Welch mainly addressed his appeal.

"We must consider," the lawyer said, "whether anything is to be gained by a proceeding of utter frankness. Will it advantage in any way the interests of our stockholders? I cannot see that it will,—for the moment we make our announcement, we reduce the value of their stock to zero. Will it be treating them with unfairness if we—if we hold back the information for some days—during which, perhaps, the stock gradually declines? Not at all; rather the reverse, since we shall then be giving them an opportunity to escape with something less than total loss—if they decide to sell. Have we not a duty to ourselves—provided it does not conflict with our duty to our stockholders? Are we under any obligation to protect the general public—at our own expense and to our detriment? I should like to hear some discussion of these points. I confess that to me this moral issue seems somewhat complicated. It is so easy, in wishing to do the right thing, to do merely the quixotic thing."

Tweed turned in his chair and flung out both arms on the table. Then interlocking his fingers and pressing them together till the knuckles turned white, he spoke in a halting, faltering voice. "This—this finds me in pretty bad shape. It's been a poor year in my business—and we've been running behind—nobody knows it—but we've been running behind for three years. And now I thought I saw my chance—and I've been buying Valdez—and buying it—and buying it—sure my profit would carry me—make up my loss. I've bought it on margins—from as low as sixteen—all the way up to forty. And next month my notes come due—and—and—I'm ruined! Not a penny in the the world!"

"Have we a duty to ourselves—and to one another?" repeated Welch in a low voice.

"It's hard luck, old man," said Shinn, laying a hand on Tweed's arm. "I'm not in as bad a box as you, I guess—but you'll pull through. If I weather this thing myself—maybe I can give you a hand."

"Thanks," murmured Tweed. "Thanks." His head sank forward, and he recovered himself with an effort. He

Continued on page 11

THE FIRST BIG FAIR ON THE
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Direct Legislation

Continued from page 7

to the control of the people every moment. If for one instant they cease to be subject to the orders of the people, for that instant they cease to be servants and become sovereigns in place of the people.

Direct Legislation will establish self government in place of government by councils and legislatures; democracy in place of elective aristocracy; government by and for the people, in place of government by and for the politicians, and the corporate interests whose instruments they are.

Value of Public Opinion

Direct Legislation and nothing else can and will destroy the private monopoly of legislative power, and establish public ownership of the government. The fundamental questions are, "Shall the people rule or be ruled? Shall the people own the government, or the people be owned by it? Shall they control legislation or merely select persons to control it?" The Referendum answers these questions in favor of the people. It will perfect the representative system, correcting the evils of the unguarded method, of making laws by final vote, of a body of delegates beyond the reach of any immediate effective control by the people.

It will give the representatives a keener regard for public opinion, and enable the people to pass on their action before it takes effect.

It will constitute "a curb to the never ending audacity of elected persons."

It will remove the concentration of temptation by diffusing power; it will no longer pay to spend much time and money bringing strong pressure to bear on a few legislators, because their action will not be final—they cannot deliver the goods.

It will eliminate legislative corruption, kill the lobby, stop black-mailing bills, discourage log-rolling, check the passage of private and local acts, and close the door to franchise steals and all other sorts of fraudulent legislation.

The writer of an unsigned article in one of our newspapers after explaining the workings of Direct Legislation says with enthusiastic force:—"See what splendid and irresistible control it gives the people over the acts of their faithless servants."

It will destroy the power of legislators to legislate for personal ends.

No more Bribery

It will infinitely dilute the power of bribery. It will take politics out of the slums and civilize them.

It will abolish the obstructive power of unscrupulous minorities in legislative bodies.

Under Direct Legislation a speaker can no longer play the Czar to any purpose.

It will lessen the influence of demagogues.

It will check the interference of employers in elections and diminish their power to control the political action of employees.

It will diminish partisanship and tend to wipe out party lines in discussion and voting. The records we have given of the use of the Referendum in the United States and elsewhere prove this.

In its complete form it will enable men to vote their convictions without leaving their party or deserting its candidates, and so will diminish the warping power of party allegiance.

It will elevate public questions above mere party considerations.

It will simplify and purify elections.

It will work an automatic disfranchisement if the unfit, and bring out a fuller vote of the more intelligent and public spirited who now so frequently stay at home because they do not feel like endorsing any of the platforms or candidates presented.

Laws will be Simple

It will simplify and elevate the law.

It will stop the prolific outputs of useless or worse than useless, laws and ordinances, and limit legislation to the few enactments really needed. The body politic will no longer be disgraced by a fecundity natural only to organisms of a low order.

It will increase respect for the law and aid its enforcement.

It will develop the people's interest in public affairs.

A Hearty Welcome to Eaton's to Visitors to Winnipeg Exhibition



To the many outside friends and patrons of this store—and they are numbered by thousands—a journey to the city at Exhibition time has, as one of its supreme and most interesting features, a visit to Eaton's.

This year special preparations are being made for their reception. These include beautiful store decorations and an extensive display of Agricultural Implements on the Fourth Floor. For their special convenience a large waiting and resting room has been arranged for on the Sixth Floor in connection with the Mail Order Department. Here friends can be met, letters written and rest taken when fatigued.

Parcels and wraps can be left, free of charge, at the Check Office, Main Floor, and this privilege entails no obligation to purchase a single penny's worth.

Wednesday, July 21st, will be Farmers' Day at Eaton's

This day there'll be a special display given to merchandise of particular interest to visitors, descriptions of which will be freely advertised in out-of-town papers, and through the city papers many special values for the day will be announced. These will present open-handed economies which can be made the means to largely defray the expenses of the trip to town.

And this season there is more to see at Eaton's than ever. A larger Eaton's. A growing Eaton's.

Guides will be provided, if asked for, to show parties everything of interest in this great establishment, and it is a safe prophecy that to those who take advantage of this offer, the trip through Eaton's will be among the pleasantest incidents in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition of 1910.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

It will compel the people to think and act.

It will elevate the Press and dignify political discussion.

It will suppress the inducements that tempt ambition to pervert the government to private uses.

It will elevate the profession of politics, weakening the motives that lead bad men into political life and strengthening the attractions of public affairs for men of high character and attainments.

It will add to the dignity of every citizen. It will have a profound educational effect on the people intellectually, emotionally and morally.

It will favor stability, security and contentment, in many ways, affording a natural safety valve for discontent, and preventing its accumulation, bringing responsibility home to the people, stopping the schemes of political aggressors, etc.; radical changes of policy and delays disastrous to business will become less frequent, because of the speedy consideration and settlement of public questions in accordance with the popular will. It is a guarantee against disorder. Revolution has little chance where the people can easily mould the law.

Problems Peacefully Solved

It will do more than any other one thing, except the growth of sympathy and conscience, to secure a peaceful solution of the great industrial problems that are threatening our citizens.

It will furnish a strong decentralizing, counter-balancing force to save us from the centralizing combining trust and monopoly tendencies; that are hastening us towards industrial despotism.

It will save the cost of innumerable impotent petitions and powerless mass-meetings, lobby expenses, abortive investigations, excessive printing of special laws, local arts, private legislation, and so forth. The cost of legislative sessions of councils, legislatures and so forth could also be reduced, perhaps one chamber of moderate size would be sufficient with the Referendum.

It will put honesty in power.

It will make the right of petition impartial and imperative.

It will open the door to all other reforms as fast as the people desire them.

It will be no longer necessary to wait till the millionaires and political bosses are ready for the curtain to go up.

Neither will it be necessary to organize a new party in order to carry a reform. The full sentiment in favor of a measure may be expressed at each election and its growth recorded more perfectly than is possible by party action.

One delegate in the legislative hall or council chamber can initiate a measure, surely one thousand or ten thousand citizens, ought to have as much right as a single delegate, elected perhaps by themselves.

More General Knowledge

It will help the people to understand their own affairs, their city, state, nation, the age in which they live—a matter of the utmost importance, which cannot be accomplished without the Referendum, for the people will never thoroughly understand public affairs until they are called on to decide them.

Under the Initiative and Referendum, the people with the co-operation of councils and legislatures, will exercise the legislative power.

Direct Legislation will make it easier to elect good men and to keep them good after they are elected.

It will give the chief power in effective form to the great body of the common people, in whom the main hope of the future lies.

It is not a class movement, however, but will benefit all classes; even the bosses and politicians who oppose it will be lifted by it to a nobler plane of life.

It is not a party movement, leading members of all parties are working for it. It is being endorsed in 38 state platforms and by more than 3,000 newspapers and magazines representing every shade of political opinion and party affiliation.

It is in force in Switzerland for a number of years and partly in force in New Zealand.

Means Public Membership

Those who believe in private ownership of the government, do not like the Referendum, but other people favor it as soon as they understand it.

Has the day come that we as Great Plain People should make an honest effort to improve the personnel of the government and also the opposition?

If you think so, Direct Legislation will accomplish the end.

No independent candidate, no third party.

It will not disturb the Conservative Party.

It will not disturb the Liberal Party.

It will not disturb any fair-minded legislator who has the best interests of his country at heart.

It will not disturb the people, because it is justice to all and special privileges to none.

And people that cannot stand for justice and fair dealings to all if such there be, shall have to meet the great moment at no late date.

We are all anxious for the improvement of conditions in the grain trade.

We are all anxious for improving the conditions in the meat trade.

We are all anxious for having TARIFF REFORM.

We are all anxious for the improvement of educational conditions.

Direct Legislation will give us the power and as soon as the people decide to act, then the majority will rule.]

Common Business Honesty

Continued from page 9

rose slowly to his feet. "I'll have to leave for a few moments. I'm—I'm sick."

His face was white and he started unsteadily towards the door. Welch rose in front of him.

"Hold on," said Welch. "You'd better go to the window. All you need is a breath of air."

The old man stopped, met Welch's eyes, and then looked pathetically at Casper Dane, for many years his friend. But Dane avoided the appeal, and glancing away, struck a match and relighted his cigar.

"Yes," said Tweed bitterly. "The window will do."

He turned and walked around the lower end of the table. The window, in a recess in a distant corner of the room, was open; Tweed put his elbows on the sill and looked down two stories upon the murmuring traffic of the street. Behind him in the room the discussion was resumed, but leaning out, he did not hear a word. After a moment he raised his eyes and saw a man standing in the window directly opposite and nodding to him familiarly. Tweed stared, and then cunning and wild hope together rushed into his eyes. Cautiously he raised the middle and index fingers of his right hand and held them up for the man opposite to see. The man looked puzzled, and with his left hand Tweed pointed to himself. Then the man, with an excited expression flung out both arms comprehensively. Tweed still held up two fingers of his right hand and with his left pointed to himself.

Meanwhile, Welch, sitting at his desk, was submitting points for consideration.

"There's one thing," he said. "We directors are the ones that have done the work in this concern. We've worked faithfully, we've tried to get the best results for our stockholders. We are in a position to save something from the wreck; don't our efforts entitle us to the privilege? If we go down with the rest, it won't be doing them any good."

"What would you propose doing?" asked Shinn.

"Well, that's something to talk about, but my idea would be this. In the first place, for us five directors—"

He paused, for Tweed had turned and was coming back from the window.

"Feeling better, old man?" Shinn asked, sympathetically.

"Yes—yes, a good bit better; I was a little faint for the moment, but the whiff of air was all I wanted." Tweed spoke with a nervousness and a half repressed excitement which showed he was at least no longer in danger of collapse. His eyes roved from one to another of his associates with an odd sharpness. "I'm still a little shaky; you haven't any whiskey here, have you, Welch?"

"No, but I'll call the boy and send for some," Welch answered.

To be continued next week

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At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

This is the Snap

West Half and North East Quarter Section 17, township 20, range 5, west of 2nd. This is a first-class piece of land touching on town of Greyson, where there is every convenience. Elevator at corner of farm which means a great saving, and worth three dollars an-acre to a farmer in a few years, besides extra value of farm. Price \$18.00 per acre. Good cash payment, balance arranged. Further particulars write

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When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

KEEP TO PRESENT SYSTEM

Editor GUIDE:—In your June 15 edition an article by E. A. Partridge appears, on co-operation as applied to the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the article being in effect a reply to a letter of my own appearing in the issue of April 6, in which I expressed surprise that the directors should attempt to alter the method of dividing the profits. He probably thinks it impudent on my part to criticise his actions, but I wish to say that as my family own thirteen shares in the company it is only reasonable to suppose that I have a personal interest in the success of the farmers' company, and Mr. Partridge cannot sit on me by assuming that I am a new comer and unfamiliar with the objects of the company. I am an old-timer, having farmed in the West since 1886.

I allow all that Mr. Partridge says as to the original co-operative intention, but as it was frustrated in the one case by the grain interests, it is not at all probable that it can be successfully carried out now, for the same reason.

Mr. Partridge asks who made the company, and I assert that the farmers who furnished the money did as much as those who furnished the wheat. He knows as well as I do that there was a time when the company could not borrow a dollar from the bank at 6 per cent. or any other interest, and our own Home Bank have stipulated that the shares must be taken up before the million dollar credit for export can be secured.

As I pointed out in my original letters there are a large number of shareholders who cannot attend the annual meeting and who should have had an opportunity to express their wishes on this important proposed change, but they have not been offered the chance of doing so by circular voting papers, as was done in the case of the amount of commission to be charged for handling grain. Why was this not done? My contention is, that as the shares which have been sold as shares of a joint stock company, with profits equally divisible, are of more value than the same shares would be under the proposed change; that such a change cannot honestly or legally be made at a meeting that is not fully represented by the shareholders interested, and if such change is made, the company should be prepared to take up all shares at par of those who object to the change.

JAMES H. FRY.

Fry's, Sask.

AGAINST PROPOSED CHANGE

Editor GUIDE:—Perhaps you can find room for another protest against the proposed change in the constitution of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Seeing that shares were sold on a capitalistic basis, that is, to producers and non-producers alike, it seems to me grossly unfair that profits should be divided on a co-operative basis, that is to say the producers are to receive the lion's share.

This scheme which would favor the large producer to the detriment of the one car man is a retrograde step and adds another disability to the small farmer, who already, with the continually increasing size of cars finds it difficult to get a car of small capacity, and when he does do so has al-

most to rebuild it before he can use it.

The average farmer is a strong individualist, and if these gentlemen at the head of the Grain Growers' Grain Company wish to introduce any Socialistic practices into their business, they must first convince the small man that these practices will not act for the aggrandizement of the big farmer and to the detriment of the small, as our Socialistic friends are continually telling us the capitalist system does.

H. C. YOUNG,

Antler, Sask.

AFTER THE TARIFF

Editor, GUIDE:—The tariff question does not appear to me to be whether or not the protective tariff is good for the community. We know it is not, and those who agitate for its imposition must know it is not, and those who impose it must know it is not. The question is, to get it off and keep it off.

Politicians, it would seem, are not guided by any fixed principles of right, they must yield to pressure put on by those whose special interest it operates. One would expect (but that is where we're fooled) the leading politicians at least to show some backbone, and umpire between conflicting interests, but they do not. Their policy seems to be to enact laws favoring the most active and forceful agitators, which is one way, if a mean one, of representing the people. This being the modus operandi, it is up to the farmers to become the most active and forceful agitators against the laws that are against him, and for legislation in his interest—provided of course if his demands are tempered with justice. To advocate "the farmers for themselves and the devil take the others" would be playing the same despicable game as the other interests when they sue for protection with their lying humbug about building up industries at the expense of the foreigner, etc. They know, we all know, they are doing little of that (just enough, perhaps, to fool people); they are engaged mostly in piling up dollars at the expense of the profitable self-supporting industries of the country.

Possibly there is some need to protect some infant industry, but to decide whether some infant is worthy of protection, is a delicate office, and one that political parties should be relieved of, for they have shown a disposition to barter protection for political support. The period for which an infant should receive support should be very limited. That limit should be such as to prevent the birth of probable life-long invalids. What's wrong with a commission outside political influence for this purpose?

But the demolition of the protective tariff is not all. The protective tariff is the direct outcome of the usurious use of capital. Those who seek protection are not for the most part out after legitimate and needful business, but big and usurious interests on capital. They have capital to invest, they do not want work with pay for same, but a means whereby they can take toll of the labor of others. To fulfil a common task and take a common pay is not to the liking of many who have ten cents to spare.

How to effect a change. Break down the protective tariff; after that (or rather simultaneously) put these usurers out of business by doing business for ourselves co-operatively. Co-operation and usury cannot exist together. We need co-operative legislation. Let the demand for it follow closely, the demand for the abolition of the protective tariff. Why, Mr. Editor,

did you leave out the demand for co-operative legislation when you suggested demands to be made of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, this summer?

I do not know that the brand of co-operation I refer to has exclusive right to the use of that name, but the use of it by various organizations is liable to cause confusion in the minds of many. For instance, a joint stock company cannot be a truly co-operative company although it may be so named. It must pay dividends on invested Capital (which is the thin edge of the wedge usurious) whereas a co-operative concern pays its dividends to the individual on the volume of business done by them, thus effectively nipping usury in the bud.

Just so long as our business methods favor the use of capital as an instrument for exacting toll of others' labor, via usurious interest, so long shall we have false and artificial business done and have to support it.

Juniata, Sask.

D. S.

GUIDE HITS TRUE

Editor, GUIDE:—Having lived in Western Canada for the last twenty years, and having watched the rise and fall of several different attempts at reform made during that time, I had begun to feel rather discouraged, fearing that our farmers could not be aroused from their apathy. But today I am confident that their salvation is at hand through the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and especially through THE GUIDE. It is excellent; it will do the work. You deserve praise for ferreting out "Observer." The story is good, but it would be twice as good if his name and photo were included. He deserves a thorough exposure. If you let me know which papers were parties in the conspiracy I will take care that they will get less welcome in my home.

Re the tariff. Direct Legislation is the ideal, but I do not believe it wise for any one country to adopt Free Trade while the other countries practice protection. Britain would be in much better condition today if it had a wise, moderate, discriminative tariff. Certain manufacturers have been hurt the least by free trade there; and certain manufacturers have benefitted the most from protection in Canada. Our aim should be to create a universal public opinion to abolish the tariff simultaneously in all countries; and in the meantime to readjust our own tariff to be equitable to all classes in the country.

"Under protection one nation can prosper at the expense of another," said Dr. Bland, giving his case when speaking in a Free Trade meeting. Under Free Trade where would the revenue come from?

Co-operation is our remedy. Yes, but are the Grain Growers co-operating when dividing their votes between Grit and Tory? Like Mr. Kirkham, I believe the Grain Growers should aim to send their own representatives to parliament as soon as practical. Politics have been the death of some unwisely guided reform movements in the past because the people were not thoroughly weaned from the venomous breasts of the old "fogies" before attempting to enter it; but the experience with labor men in Australia and the like where the weaning process preceded, has been different, and after a good dose of THE GUIDE we will become more immune to viperosity.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Bangor, Sask.

RE TARIFF QUESTION

Editor GUIDE: I note you are asking for opinions of all farmers on the tariff question. The other day a neighbor asked me, "What is this tariff?" I told him it was a good thing abused. I think

the tariff is a good thing if rightly used. It is really not the tariff we want to reform, but the men that abuse it. I say men, but they are not men, for they have not got a degree of manly principle about them. I claim that the high tariff has done a great deal towards building up our country.

W. E. Keeper, Ashville, Manitoba, thinks it would be a good idea for us to buy our supplies from across the line. I say "No." We want and must keep our manufacturing shops busy. Keep the wheels of industry turning, for we must not forget that there are thousands of men making their livelihood in those shops.

The protective tariff has done a great deal towards building up our cities and towns, which we are so proud of, and we certainly do not want to see them die or fade away. Now it would require several pages to contain all I would like to say about the tariff, therefore I have condensed my remarks as much as possible. But I think if you can read between the lines, as the saying is, you will catch my idea. We must not be narrow-minded or short-sighted, but let us get at the root of the trouble and then find the remedy.

A. MILLOY.

Brownlee, Sask.

RE CHILLED MEAT

Editor GUIDE: In your leading article headed "Keep the Members Posted" in the issue of THE GUIDE of June 1, in alluding to the matters which it is desirable to keep prominently before the Western members, you say: "Then there is the chilled meat industry, of which most of the members know nothing." Although you and your widely-read paper can materially assist towards having the business established, still you are in error in thinking the Western members know nothing about the industry and the progress which is being made in auguring same. Perhaps you are not aware that practically the whole of them signed a strong memorandum to the Minister of Agriculture urging that the matter be taken up and palced on a practical basis as speedily as possible. Then again, as showing that they are fully alive of the importance to the West of establishing this modern method of reaching the British market, they in February last, petitioned the government to give a special day in the House for discussing this weighty question, but owing to pressure of other business having precedence it was impossible to obtain same; however, on the 18th of April, when the agricultural estimates were under discussion, you will find upon reference to "Hansard" of that date, that several of the Western members expressed their views pretty clearly on this pressing matter. While it is essential that we leave no stone unturned to impress upon the Western members the urgent necessity of having this "other outlet" established without further unreasonable delay, at the same time I think it is only fair to show our appreciation of the efforts they have so far made in this direction.

E. G. PALMER.

Edmonton, Alta.

MARKET SYSTEM WRONG

Editor GUIDE:—I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the facts as given us by the Hon. Mr. Sharpe's speech, printed in THE GUIDE of June 8th. I think that the people who elected Mr. Sharpe certainly have a man "in whom they should be well pleased." Furthermore, I think that when all the people read from Mr. Sharpe's speech how a paltry sum is spent by the government on agriculture; how the livestock business is dying out; how agricultural exports are decreasing; and, last but not least, how the raiser of beeves loses over \$5 a head, while the beef combine at Winnipeg makes \$22 per head, and the retailer \$13 a head; that the farmers will surely wake up and demand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the government not only take over elevators, build Hudson's Bay Railway, establish a chilled meat plant, and reduce the tariff, but that they will demand that the Beef Combine be smashed and that all combinations such as railways, commission companies, etc., be taken over and operated by the government.

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

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THIS FARMER KNOWS

Editor, GUIDE:—I was very much interested in Mr. Cogswell's article, "Spoiling the Farmer?" It also could be read "Despoiling." It puts me in mind of an incident. I took in a load of hogs and got about \$11 each for them. Price then was 5½ cents. After reading the market report of the week's shipments, I did some figuring and found that the dealer had netted somewhere in the neighborhood of \$78 clear on the car lot. I tackled him on the street and told him he had made about \$2 gross or \$1.60 net on each hog purchased from me. After a lot of swagger and bluster he flew into a rage (as the crowd gathered) and said: "Come in here (his office) and I will show you that you are entirely wrong." "All right," says I, "let's see the amount of your check received and the amount you paid, and the rest is easy." Oh, no, he wouldn't do that but started figuring his own way. I followed him and when we were through found he had \$96 instead of \$78. But then he explained he had lost heavily on other shipments and in fact he lost on nearly all. The puzzle is still how he manages to live and grow rich on such a losing proposition.

A LOSER.

Boissevain, Man.

* * *

PROFITS ON SHIPMENTS

The following letter to the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been handed THE GUIDE for publication:

"Gentlemen:—Please accept my thanks for your very kind letter advising me that car 95838 had graded No. One Northern. Thanks very much for your

and in every way competent to manage their own affairs, as THE GUIDE fully proves. Any farmer that cannot see the noble work THE GUIDE is accomplishing must be dense and blind to his own interests. Gentlemen, five years ago, I went to work and started the A. S. of Equity here in this McGregor district, in fact they were the first two unions that were organized in Canada. I am looking for the time when the farmers organizations will be able to set an equitable price for all farm products. Enclosed please find one dollar as per your offer.

THOS. COLSON LEECH.

McGregor, Man.

* * *

LIKES THE GUIDE

Editor, GUIDE:—Your paper is a very welcome visitor every week. I consider that it is doing an excellent work, educating the people along the proper lines. That is giving us a knowledge of how fast we are becoming slaves and drawers of water and hewers of wood to the corporations, trusts and combines. I see that some writers do not like the subject of Socialism discussed in THE GUIDE. It seems to me that reading Socialism must pink these people somewhere. If so, they ought to explain themselves and tell you why you shouldn't write articles on Socialism. For my part, I think the more we get out of it the better for the Grain Growers' cause.

I notice in your issue of April 27 an article headed, "Public Confidence Betrayed." You drove the nail home in good shape. I also noticed how extremely partisan you became just then. I ex-

sustain, in many cases, losses through deficits on weights at the end of the season, due to the dishonesty of employees, and from these premises he conclude that the government would sustain greater losses in proportion as the opportunity for grafting becomes more favorable. Now let us briefly examine into this matter.

I believe it was Thos. Paine who said—"The stock upon which a lie can be grafted must be of the same species as the graft." "Wrong, forever on the throne," becomes arrogant and boastful and loud of mouth, and speaks out with impunity and seemingly there is no one to talk back.

I have heard a lot of such talk and forbearance ceases to become a virtue after a time. I have had a little experience in the grain business. Some years ago, in South Dakota, I was secretary for a farmers' elevator company and later on bought grain for two different companies. I have no complaint against the first company I engaged with. They were new in the business and not financially strong, but they were gentlemen. The last company I worked for, however, was where I got the experience that counts for something in dealing with a combine.

They were rich, powerful, formidably entrenched in privileges, and in a position to demand concessions from transportation companies and everybody. Seemingly they never knew when they had enough, but like the unsatisfied daughter of the horse-leech would stretch up their necks and call for more.

I was warned that my bond would hold me good for gross weights, and that

successful buyer, told me how he managed to get a surplus of a thousand bushels in three months.

That of this amount he turned three hundred bushels over to his company and the balance he sold and banked the proceeds, and the company raised his wages from sixty to eighty dollars per month.

Another fellow told me of a surplus or stealage of six hundred bushels on hand when he made his cut off after buying three months, and I observed that later on he was promoted to the position of travelling superintendent.

Mr. Millar, in order to distract the attention of the people from this work, which is carried on here in Canada as well as in the States, holds up the shortage fallacy and cries thief. He appears to be opposed to everything that the Grain Growers' Association is in favor of. He would even deprive farmers of the right to build elevators. We know that farmers' elevators are a thorn in the heart of the combine. I had one of these institutions to deal with all the time that I was buying grain. It gave my company more trouble than a carbuncle on the nose. Finally an agent was commissioned to call on us and effect a compromise, if possible. He told the farmers' man he was spoiling the market for thirty miles around and warned him that he must let up or suffer the consequences. He didn't let up. He couldn't. He seemed to be swept along by the tide that leads to fortune. There remained nothing for the line companies to do but put the farmers out of business, and accordingly we were ordered to put the price up ten cents above list, if necessary, in order

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When having your Photograph taken, but come to the old reliable firm, where you get the best retouched and finished Photographs made in Western Canada.

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With every dozen Photographs ordered we give away a handsome enlargement, and we guarantee the finest retouching and finishing.

We invite you to call and examine our samples, as we feel convinced that when you compare our finish and prices with those of other Photographers, you will say, as we do, that the best bargains in photographs are to be got from Wm. A. Martel.

TO EACH SITTER WE GIVE FOUR SITTINGS IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS, SO THAT YOU HAVE FOUR PROOFS TO SELECT FROM.

To those who mention that they saw this advertisement in the Grain Growers' Guide, I shall present, in addition to the enlargement, a handsome Roll Gold Brooch with your photo placed in it.

WM. A. MARTEL, 255½ Portage Ave., WINNIPEG

trouble. I shall make it known among my friends, although the wheat around here is all out now. I have made about \$456 on six cars I shipped to you, that is, \$456 over what I could have made by selling in Moosomin."

Moosomin, June 17th, 1910.

* * *

THE GUIDE POSTS THEM

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find one dollar bill enclosed for renewal to THE GUIDE.

I wish to congratulate you on your successful exposure of "Observer," and the juggling at the terminal elevators etc. In a few years, by reading the GUIDE the farmers of the West will be completely posted on all the tricks of the grain combine, and all the other monopolies that live by exploiting the farmer. Professional politicians will find electors much more hard to fool than formerly. A fair field to all and a special privilege to none.

Garden Plain. PAT. McKENNA.

* * *

DOING NOBLE WORK

Editor, GUIDE:—THE GUIDE has fought manfully for the farmers' best interests. It is all very well for the agricultural papers to try and tell the farmer how to produce, but it is the selling end of the business which counts. You have accomplished great things since publishing THE GUIDE. It has been an eye-opener and educator; it has been the means of showing the powers that be, that the farming class are just as intelligent

pected to hear of someone getting up somewhere in the Liberal ranks and pronouncing you partisan again. But it matters not what party suckers say if you stick to your guns and give us straight facts as you have been doing. We will come out alright some day. If not ourselves, our children will. In any event it is our duty to pave the road for those we leave behind. The men who work for this country and the people in it are the men who will be rewarded. This is the aim of THE GUIDE and the Grain Growers' Association at large. We may not be getting along as fast as we should, and we may not be doing things just as we should, but we are doing the best that we know how and if any man knows a better way of doing things it is up to him as a man to come in with his plan and the Grain Growers will gladly accept it. We still have men in this province who try to throw cold water on the Grain Growers' Association. When we come to look them over we see that they are so thoroughly saturated with political feelings for one party or the other, that they are blind to the good of the country. They prefer to remain blind that a small pension in the way of some petty office may come their way.

Ashville, Man. JAS. FULLER.

* * *

SOME ELEVATOR EXPERIENCES.

Editor, GUIDE:—Mr. Millar, in submitting his economic views before the Saskatchewan elevator commission makes a few assertions to which I beg to take exception. He states that the elevator companies at the present time

I must over-dock the grain I bought and not report same to the company, and in this way I was assured I would, if I stole enough, come out alright with the company at the end of the season.

I couldn't seem to get on to the knack of over-docking and not reporting, and as might be expected, was checked up short before the season was half over, and right here is where I began to get wise to the game; to learn of the tricks of the trade; something of the nature of the business. It didn't take me for ever to find out that this deficit in weights was a sort of scarecrow held up to frighten the buyers with conscientious ideas regarding honest weights and measures. I carefully cuppered up a car and weighed into it one and one half bushels more than I paid for and on my returns it showed up six bushels short. I found this the rule and not the exception when I came to interview agents along the line. One man, a good church member, told me that I must over-dock and take care not to report same,—said it was the only way to get on with the ————. As a matter of courtesy I cut out the epithet he applied, as it was a harsh thing for a good man to say. Another man, a very

to get the grain, and at the same time advised to stick the farmers whenever we could. The idea was to keep the buying at a loss and in this way finally bankrupt them, without doing any harm to the line companies, because as the agent said, "What we lose here in this deal we will more than make good in some other place." The scheme didn't work. Those farmers were wise to the game.

Out of a bunch of about twenty in with wheat next morning I succeeded in landing only one. He got an extra six cents per bushel and the contempt of everybody. By the way, the agent who tried to effect a compromise was the same man I referred to as being promoted because of his ability as a thief. I have lost track of this fellow, but I presume he may have become qualified for a position as general manager of a terminal elevator.

I should like to briefly consider some of the other statements made by Mr. Millar, but I am trespassing on valuable space. I might say, however, that there is some excuse for a man like "Observer" who professes no loftier calling than that of a literary prostitute. One who makes

The Grain Growers' Guide extends a most cordial invitation to all of its readers to call at their office and inspect the plant, during their visit to the fair. The office of The Grain Growers' Guide is at 275 Sherbrooke Street, and the editors and members of the staff will be glad to meet all of the readers who can make it convenient to visit the office.



**For More Bread
and Better Bread**
**The Whole Family
Says—**
PURITY FLOUR

it his business to pervert, to vilify, to distort the truth, to lie outright, to fawn at the feet of Mammon and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread."

What can we say of a man with a respectable occupation who will engage in a work of this kind? I will say this much—That any business in which a reward is offered for dishonesty and where honest men are condemned as thieves should be swept out of existence and with little regard for compensation.

F. M. PLOCKER.

Good Management

Editor, Fireside:—I did not read the letter written by "Slave," but have read the reply written by Contentment No. 1, and as I am on a large ranch my experience with threshing crews may help some poor overworked woman. There is a great difference in the way the threshing is done. About the number of men, it takes from eight to twenty-two. Three "bosses" are needed if the job is done successfully and all must be of one mind. The first thing necessary is for the man, the husband, to keep his eyes and ears open and mouth closed from the very beginning of the threshing season until he is sure which machine he wants to do his work. We employ the same one each year and although there are six or eight in our neighborhood, this is the only one we would have on the place.

"Slave's" experience may have been something like a neighbor's last year. The dear, slender, white haired woman tried so hard to please the "outfit" she had to deal with, that not only iced cakes and hot buns went to the field, but she also humored them so far as to provide her best dishes, table linen and napkins. As they still found fault she came in despair and asked me what I would do in a case like that.

The statement is quite correct. Female help is very hard to procure. We began last January to advertise for help, have spent much time and postage, also hundreds of miles of travel, and up to date

are without help. Plenty of men, but no women to be had at any price.

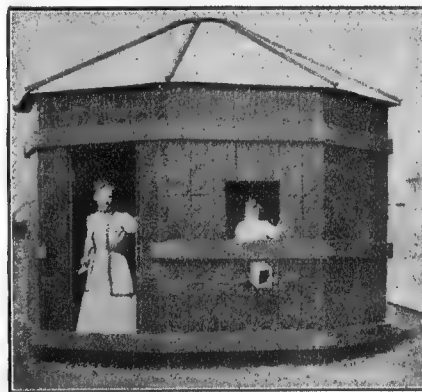
Now a few words about handling men. Give them three good, well cooked, hearty meals, on time, each day, all they can eat, never under any conditions send lunches to the field. The world is full of women like "Contentment," and as long as it is the women will be "Slaves." I have been cooking for farm help for years and have yet to send the first lunch, neither has there ever been one desired. My husband asked the boss last year if any one wanted a lunch, and he replied, "No, we do not want to sit by a straw pile in our dirt and grease to eat one of your wife's lunches and then make it up after hours." If a lunch is asked for it is a pretty sure sign that the meals at the table were not all they should be. Provide plenty of soap, water, brushes, comfortable beds, fuel, lights, reading matter, games; then demand order and cleanliness. They will respect you for it. "Contentment's" letter fairly made my blood boil. Women, demand your rights, do it kindly and sweetly, but firmly. Our men never work overtime. Ten hours in the field is enough for man or horse. Our flag goes up promptly at 11.45 and 5.45. If a woman is to send hot coffee, sandwiches, etc., to the field every day, it is impossible to keep a neat kitchen. Spend the afternoon with fresh toilet, sewing or resting, away from heat and flies. We do not receive pay for boarding threshers on wet days, nor on Sunday. They go home if possible; we are not expected to keep any except the engineer and fireman.

I never saw as many long-faced patient, hard working women and thoughtless men as in this new western country. It means something for women to leave all the heart holds dear, in the way of church, social, school privileges and family ties, to come here, that husband and sons may have a start, and though, as I believe, some men are driven to the saloon and pool room because of their wife's poor cooking and inability to make a home, there are plenty of men who would be more kind to the women in their homes, if they realized the need of it. Don't make door mats of yourselves.

"A WESTERNER."

The Grain Growers' Portable Granary

Get Ready for the Harvest by ordering one or more of our new Portable Granaries. These Granaries are made to hold from Six, Eight and 1,000 bushels, and the prices are Right.



iron and easily put together.

Now for the construction of my portable buildings. It is built of sections similar to doors, these having bevelled edges, so they fit nice and neat at the joints. All of these sections are of wood and covered with sheet-iron if desired. The roof is made of galvanized

iron and easily put together.

Now it is a well known fact that wood is the most natural material in which grain of any kind can be stored, for the simple reason that the grain gets the proper amount of ventilation through the wood, and the wood absorbing the moisture. This is a building you can use for any purpose. You don't pay your money away for a thing that you can only use for one or two months in the year, it can be taken down and put up almost as easy as a tent. I will be pleased to give you a more fuller description of it if you write me; in fact we would like to have in all orders as soon as possible so as to avoid the rush.

David McIntyre, Box 20, Pipestone, Man.

Dominion Robbed of Thousands

An Ottawa dispatch of June 24 said: The Evening Ottawa Free Press contains the following detailed story of frauds which have been unearthed in the government printing bureau:

For alleged complicity in extensive frauds at the government printing bureau which have been discovered through the personal investigation of Sir Charles Murphy, secretary of state, F. S. Gouldthrite, who for 20 years has been superintendent of stationery at the bureau, is wanted by the Dominion police. He has not been in the city for several days and is believed to be out of the country. The following statement was handed out to the press this morning by the under-secretary of state, but Hon. Mr. Murphy refused absolutely to give any further information, and would neither admit nor deny that Mr. Gouldthrite was the man classed as a fugitive from justice.

The Statement

"One fugitive from justice, one official dismissed, four employees dismissed, one official suspended." The foregoing is the result to date of the investigation which Hon. Charles Murphy has been conducting for the past twelve months into the affairs of the government printing bureau, and which he is now bringing to a close. Shortly after assuming office, the secretary of state became aware of practices and abuses that had impaired the efficiency of the bureau for several years and applied himself to the task of getting at the root of the trouble and meting out punishment to the offenders. His enquiries made a trip to the United States necessary after the close of the recent session of parliament, and since his return he has been applying information gleaned in various cities to individual cases.

In addition he has investigated the international management of the bureau and this also has brought individuals under the ban. The net result to date is as above stated.

Won't Give Details

Pressed for some details Mr. Murphy said it was his duty to report the final result of his investigation to the governor-general in council, and that before doing so he could not make any statement for publication.

The frauds that were discovered mainly concern the stationery department. Mr. Gouldthrite was in charge of that department, and the purchase of all paper and stationery supplies was therefore under his direct supervision. His purchases totalled hundreds of thousands of dollars in the course of a year. It is a curious fact that one of the frauds was connected with a stationery article that was introduced some years ago to prevent fraud in all departments. As a result of the Martineau defalcations an order was passed that all government cheques should be printed on a special safety paper. This paper was bought from a New York firm for a while, then the order was subsequently transferred to another New York firm.

It has been discovered that this firm has been supplying a fictitious safety paper worth very considerably less than the amount that Mr. Gouldthrite has been

authorizing payment for. Mr. Murphy made a special trip to New York in connection with this matter. Fortunately, in this case the government will suffer no loss, owing to the fact that it happens that the same firm has already furnished to the bureau a large quantity of other supplies which have not yet been paid for. These payments will now be withheld until there has been a general adjustment.

Other Frauds

It is understood that a number of similar frauds have been discovered in the stationery department. Orders which formerly used to go to reliable firms in the United States have been switched to others whose reputation is less high.

Investigation by Hon. Mr. Murphy has extended over ten months, and it is not yet nearly completed. One of the troubles has been to discover what was the real market price of the commodities purchased by the bureau. The price varies in different cities and sometimes the quality of the goods can only be determined by technicalities.

In order to assist him in making this investigation, Mr. Murphy secured the services of the purchasing agents of several large corporations, the volume of whose business approached that of the government. The reports of these experts will also be used in connection with the general scheme of reorganization, which will surely follow the discovery of the irregularities of the bureau. There are evidences that some of the frauds date back for twenty years, and in that time they have been brought to such a state of perfection that it was only by minute investigation and persistent enquiry that the method of operation would be detected. Mr. Gouldthrite was in his office at the bureau on Monday last, the day on which Mr. Murphy turned in his investigations to that institution itself. It is understood that he has not been seen in Ottawa since.

Is Well Known

Mr. Gouldthrite is well known in the capital, and was very popular among a large circle of acquaintances. Some five years ago he erected a house on Manor Road, Rockville, to which, within the last year, he has made several improvements. He has a wife and one child. Location of Mr. Gouldthrite's whereabouts has been entrusted to Col. Sherwood, of the Dominion police.

No one feels more keenly than Mr. Murphy the discovery of the frauds in Mr. Gouldthrite's department. "We were boys together," said the minister. In the absence of any official information it is assumed that the frauds consisted largely in double billing, and that the firms worked in collusion with men in the bureau. Of the safety paper, which is said to be fictitious, there is still a large quantity in stock at the bureau. Mr. Murphy's investigations have not stopped with the stationery department, and it is understood that certain employees in the accounting branch have been suspended for irregularities in preparation of the costs of work done in the bureau.

C. H. Parmelee, who was appointed King's printer a little over a year ago, has been thunderstruck at the revelations. The frauds have been so carefully worked out as to make detection almost impossible. They could only be discovered by following up the ramifications, as Mr. Murphy has done in the United States.



ROBBERY COSTS LIVES

Thomas Landgren, a wealthy shoe manufacturer killed, and Policeman Thomas H. Carroll dying, two bandits dead, and one in custody sums up the most daring robbery in the history of New England, which occurred Saturday morning at Lynn, Mass., forty feet from Landgren's factory. He was robbed of a satchel holding between four and five thousand dollars. Landgren and Carroll had just left the bank when a bandit opened fire and shot each in the head. The others grabbed the satchel and the three fled. A crowd of hundreds and police pursued, exchanging shots with the robbers. Two were shot down and for a time the third with the money escaped. Fearing death he was captured after a terrific struggle. The money was recovered.

Stop! Look! Listen! Mr. Farmer

It cost a noted Railwayman \$50,000 to learn to do these three things, and to have these three words used where they would denote warning.

STOP and examine the HERO GRAIN SEPARATOR.

LOOK and see our HERO SMUT MACHINE.

LISTEN while we tell you all about our HERO WHITE CLOUD WASHING MACHINE, it will not cost you one cent.

Every farmer in the North-West should have one of those WASHERS for his wife and daughters.

He should have one of our Grain Cleaners to clean his seed wheat.

Every farmer should see that every bushel of seed grain has been thoroughly washed by one of our Hero Smut Machines before it is seeded.

In this way you can save far more than the Railwayman lost, and a dollar saved is a dollar gained.

While at the Fairs, STOP, LOOK and LISTEN to every word the Hero Manufacturing Co. has to tell you. We are all farmers. We know all about your work. We have broken the prairie, cleaned seed, treated seed wheat, washed clothes for our mothers, and are prepared to take and give advice. Call and see us at the

Corner of Levis & Johnson Streets, Winnipeg
or Phone 3733 Main

Hero Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

THOS. WADGE, Manager

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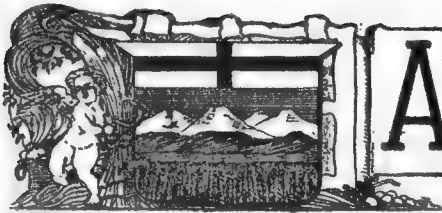
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Want Chilled Meat Industry

A meeting of the Edmonton Union of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the City Hall on Saturday last, the 11th inst., and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, a communication from President Bower re his visit to B. C. to look up a market was read and discussed.

The question of binder twine was brought forward, and quotations from various firms were gone into. It was however, decided to canvass the members as to their requirements and if no better price could be obtained to give Ross Bros. the business at 9½ c. per pound for Plymouth Brand 550 feet.

The urgent necessity for some tangible form of assistance on the part of the Federal government towards establishing a meat export trade between the Western Provinces and Great Britain was keenly discussed and the following resolution was drafted for presentation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when in the city early in August.

"Whereas, the question of a steady and profitable outlet for live stock is one of the most important and vital matters for pressing consideration at the hands of the government,

And whereas, the farmers of the west are not working for posterity, but for the immediate wants of themselves and families, they will therefore of necessity be compelled to devote the bulk of their time and labor to the production of grain for export so long as the live stock industry is on the present unsatisfactory basis.

"And whereas, This country neglects live stock will soon begin to tell a tale even in this fertile West, in impoverished soil and diminished yields, farms full of weeds, and doubtless largely abandoned.

"And whereas, The live stock industry of the country will make no headway until it is made worth the farmers' while to produce and finish more and better stock,

"And, whereas, No steadiness with regard to prices, sufficient to warrant the farmers going into the business of producing and finishing with anything approaching animation, is at all possible without a modern and continuous system of meat exporting,

"And, whereas, This country has clearly shown how admirably adapted it is for the production and finishing of all kinds of meat animals, animals, which if slaughtered, handled, transported, and placed upon the English market in a scientific and modern manner, would command a high price, and their production furnish a very paying proposition to the farmers and prove immensely beneficial to the building up and real and permanent development of agriculture throughout the whole country,

"And, whereas, With a stable and profitable market, such as the chilled meat export trade would give, thousands of meat animals would be produced and properly finished where not one is forthcoming to-day, and Canada would rapidly take her proper place as a meat producing and meat exporting country,

"And, whereas, The inauguration of this industry under government control, and established on a healthy and durable foundation, would give the necessary confidence to produce and finish, would stimulate the production of all kinds of stock, and meat exports would very speedily become one of the Dominion's most valuable assets,

"Be it resolved, That the government be urgently requested to either erect the necessary works and operate this modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals, or assist in some practical way towards establishing the industry under government control, and with the interests of the producer safeguarded.

"Further, that a deputation wait upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when in Edmonton, and in presenting this resolution endeavor to make it clear to the Prime Minister

the real and pressing need that exists towards hastening the establishment of this much needed industry, and that representatives from as many of the local unions as possible be asked to join the deputation."

It was further resolved that Messrs. Clare, Burnell, Wilson and Candy (with power to add to their number), be appointed the deputation in conjunction with the representatives from the other unions, to present this resolution to the Prime Minister."

It was also resolved that the necessity for government ownership of terminal elevators be strongly brought to the notice of Sir Wilfrid.

FARMERS' MEETING IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Barons, Alta., situated between Noble and Carmangay, is not a year old till August, and yet it has its bank, hotels, stores, implement houses, livery barns, schools, churches and every other sign of active business and social life. The growth has been simply marvellous, the stubble from which last year's crop was taken is still in evidence in the gardens not cultivated, and around the newly built houses.

The farmers within a radius of many miles (one driving from Snake Lake, 60 miles distant) gathered there June 18, for a picnic under the auspices of the local union of the United Farmers of Alberta; the whole town seemed to be alive, rigs everywhere, teams tied to anything that seemed safe to hold them.

The proceedings commenced with a meeting in the public hall which seats 500 persons, and it was fairly well filled with the farmers and their families.

his profession. He should realize his great opportunities, his advantages and his responsibilities. The fact that farming was the most ancient, most honorable, most healthy and by all odds the most important calling is the reason why farmers should dignify it by fitting themselves for it and endeavoring to set it on the plane that it should occupy.

Farmers are Exploited

Mr. Tregillus said that although the farmer was the most important member of the community, no other man was exploited to the same extent. Great combines were formed to handle his products and obtain them at lowest possible prices and also to return them to him after they had been manufactured at extremely high prices—these combines making prices for both the farmers' products and the goods they sold him.

He asked if this was just, if the farmers were content to allow this state of things, and said: "It seems to me the farmers of the Barons district are determined not to submit any longer, but are organized into one of the largest unions of the province, numbering some 120 members, and are now establishing a co-operative society somewhat after the same model as the Red Deer Co-operative Society. I heartily congratulate you on your enterprise and wish you every success. You have taken up the only means of solving your difficulties and removing the obstacles that confront you. If you are faithful to your association and to each other, your difficulties, your obstacles will disappear as the dew before the morning sun.

"You will meet opposition, but all broad, right thinking men of your community will soon see that any scheme

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - INNISFAIL

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Lrngston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

some length on the grading of grain, in and out of the terminal elevators. He quoted the Manitoba Grain Act, which said that all grain carrying a certificate with dockage should be cleaned before being stored and that the mixing of grades was prohibited. "Notwithstanding this," said Mr. Swift, "according to C. C. Castle's report, the Empire and Port Arthur elevators had graded out of their elevators 606,884 bushels more Number 1 Northern than they had taken in." "This was Number 1 Northern wheat grown while you wait," said the speaker, and this was received with laughter.

"This is the wheat which reaches the Old Country markets and has to compete against wheat from other parts of the world. It has been proven to contain as much as 4 per cent. dockage (dirt) and the producer has to pay any penalty for this dockage which the inspector inflicts. A staff of seventy men is employed to see that the grading is done properly in the elevators, yet they see nothing wrong."

Fines of Elevators

He told of the case where the privately owned elevators were fined and said that it was tried behind closed doors. This was not right. The case had been tried on April 22, but the reports did not appear in the papers until the 27th. Publicity was dreaded by these people.

C. A. Magrath, M.P., Lethbridge, then spoke, and said he was very pleased to be present and had learned a good deal by coming. "I have been at Ottawa for some time," he said, "and am glad to get back. It is very wearying listening to so much hot air and one gets sick of it. I am doing my best to get acquainted with the requirements of this country, and how to get what is wanted. I am especially interesting myself in the post offices and the question of supplying water to certain districts. I will do my best to serve my constituents, and for Alberta, and am willing to serve them as long as they are satisfied, but am ready to step down as soon as they are not."

Mr. Lloyd was next called on to read the proposed constitution of the co-operative society to be formed, and explained it. He then showed the advantages a similar society had given its members. Subscriptions were then solicited and a large number obtained.

The meeting was then brought to a close and the chairman invited everyone to supper, provided in the room under the hall.

Over 500 persons sat down to a splendid spread, which was provided by the local union and free to all, showing what can be done by co-operation. The waiters had aprons with "U. F. A." worked in red, and it showed up well on the white. After the supper, the people chatted and had an hour around the town. At 7.30 a dance in the public hall was provided for the young people, who cared for this amusement, and many did. Another public meeting in the Methodist church was arranged and was crowded. This meeting was addressed by Mr. Barker, of Jumbo Valley; Mr. Glambeck, of Snake Lake; Mr. Lennox, of Rocky Coulee; Mr. W. Isaacs, Keho, and others. The addresses were interspersed with recitations by members of the union and musical selections by Mrs. Quincey and Mr. Evans, on violin and piano, these being much enjoyed.

The weather was perfect and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the day. Great credit is due to the various committees, who had

Pincher Creek Farmers Organize through the Influence of the United Farmers of Alberta

The farmers of Pincher Creek have organized a company known as the South Alberta Hay Growers Limited, and have elected Jno. Kemmies, president; A. Pelletier, vice-president and E. G. Ambrose, secretary-treasurer. It is the intention of all the members of this company, which now number something over 100, to sell all their hay and farm produce through their secretary-treasurer, and thereby obtain the consumer's price and cut out the profits of the middlemen. They propose to make strict grading rules and guarantee their products, and this will no doubt tend to establish a good name for themselves and the Pincher Creek district. The secretary-treasurer has instructions to take orders from the members of the company in the way of wholesale buying of lumber, coal, cement, wire, twine, machinery, etc., and they feel satisfied that they have launched a venture that will without doubt be a grand success. The by-laws of the company are now in the hands of the printer and we will publish them in full in some later issue.

The time announced for the meeting was 2 o'clock, but it was quite 2.30 before it commenced. Outside speakers were invited, and the following spoke: C. A. Magrath, M.P., of Lethbridge; W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, vice-president of the society; T. A. Swift of the Grain Growers' Co., and C. A. Tregillus, both of Calgary. The chairman of the meeting was W. H. Snell, the president of the union who called on W. J. Tregillus to address the gathering.

Mr. Tregillus. Address

Mr. Tregillus said the magnificent meeting before him was further evidence of the great awakening among the farmers for the need of organization and co-operation. When a farmers' union could carry out such a program as has been undertaken by the farmers of Barons, what could they not accomplish. He very much appreciated being asked to pay this visit and having this opportunity of meeting such an enthusiastic, progressive and determined set of people as the inhabitants of Barons.

After speaking of the calling or profession of farming and comparing it to other callings, and showing that agriculture was the foundation, the very main-spring, the very heart beat of all industrial and commercial activity, he said any man undertaking to farm should realize this and should aim to be equal to

that can be adopted for the benefit and well being of the farmers must benefit every other member of the community not only of this generation, but all generations to come. We want general prosperity that will benefit all humanity, not that prosperity that will make a few very rich, at the expense of the many."

Mr. Tregillus then explained the objects of the society and urged the members to be earnest individually and endeavor to be helpful in every way to that society, and said they would be furthering their own interests only in so far as they realized their responsibilities and faithfully carried them out.

How Co-operation Works

The president then called on C. A. Tregillus, who described co-operation and its workings in the countries of Europe, showing that it had been equal to every emergency and had successfully overcome every difficulty when properly applied and faithfully carried out. He was glad the farmers of Barons were determined to put it to a practical test and was sure it would be found the only solution by which the farmers could overcome their existing troubles.

Mr. T. A. Swift was the next speaker, and said he was delighted to be present and address this great gathering. "You are earnest people—this meeting is proof of it," and then this gentleman spoke at

so carefully worked out every detail, and the president, Mr. Snell, and Mr. Quincey, the secretary, could not but be pleased to find that their efforts were such an unqualified success.

WILL DIVIDE THE UNION

The last regular meeting of Prague Union was held on June 11, there being a good attendance and a lot of business transacted. A resolution was passed that the union be divided into two unions, as it is too far for some members to attend. Twelve new members joined at this meeting, making our total membership twenty-seven at present. The proposition is to divide the union east and west, as by doing so the members will be kept in closer touch with the work.

W. W. L. RUZUTIA, Sec.
Prague, Alta.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

The following is a sample of what is being constantly received at the present time: "I have been watching with a good deal of interest the doings of some of the farmers' organizations of Canada, and as I am now a farmer myself and do not wish to be classed among the drones, I have concluded to make an effort towards organizing a branch of the U. F. A., at this place. A picnic will be held here on July 4, and I intend to take this opportunity to interest them if I can. Now, if there is anything you can do to help me on this occasion please do so. Any printed matter that will help me to make the purpose of the organization clear and that will appeal to both their selfish and philanthropic side. If the U. F. A. publish a paper perhaps sample copies would help, or if you have a good strong article which covers the ground I shall be pleased to present it to them." Needless to say samples and all other information necessary was forwarded at once.

REQUEST WILL BE ADOPTED

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of Okotoks Union: "That, the members of the union hereby request the central executive to make arrangements for a delegation to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party on their Western trip and present the views of the association on what legislation is expected from the Dominion government by the farmers of Alberta." We are making great efforts during the next month or six weeks to get all portions of our district covered, and I trust that the next report will show Okotoks Union well on the way to the \$200 mark.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Sec.
Okotoks.

STILL GROWING

Only routine business was transacted at the last meeting of Hill End Union, but we are still adding to our membership list, and will make a good showing before the end of the year.

GORDON W. HEALY,
Hill End.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

East Clover Bar Union has made another successful appeal to the Railway commissioners. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in constructing their line through the district, made a dangerous level crossing at bar point near the school. This Union took the matter up and after several months of correspondence and waiting the secretary was asked to meet the engineer of the Railway Commission and the heads of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, and accompany them to the crossing. The result was an order from the Commission to the Railway Company to file plans for an overhead crossing within thirty days.

We are taking steps to organize a Rifle Club in the district, and have invited the co-operation of neighboring Unions to secure a good strong corps. At our last monthly meeting we had a welcome visitor in the person of Mr. Housby, vice-president of the Strathcona Union, who addressed us, by invitation, on the subject of Co-operation, and received the hearty thanks of the members present, together with an invitation to come again.

The above will show that East Clover Bar is as active as ever.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec.
East Clover Bar.

CARLOAD TWINE ORDERED

At the last regular meeting of Lloydminster Union the chair was occupied by H. Hill, vice-president. A fair number of members were present, also several representatives from loyal branches of the U.F.A. and the S.G.G.A. The question of binder twine was fully discussed, and it was resolved that with the support and co-operation of several of the local branches a carload of twine should be ordered from the Farmers' Binder Twine Co. of Brantford. The following resolution was adopted on motion of Messrs. Hunt and Rackham: "That the Lloydminster Branch take the order for binder twine and distribute it at one quarter cent more per pound than quoted by the Brantford Co. The question of the wire fencing, as per the information contained in Circular No. 4, was laid over till the next meeting.

W. LINTON, Sec.-Treas.
Blackfoot.

LOUGHEED IS BUSY

Owing to a severe snowstorm the last meeting of Lougheed Union did not materialize. At a very successful meeting held towards the end of April, which took the form of a supper and a social, with Chas. Stewart, M.P.P., the guest of the evening. Mr. Stewart gave a very interesting address on the need of co-operation among the farmers, and incidentally mentioned the Farmers' Elevator at Killam. He expressed his willingness to come to Lougheed again and explain the inception and running of a farmers' owned elevator, on the lines of the Killam one.

Accordingly on the evening of June 29, a meeting of the Association and of the farmers will be held in the Lougheed Schoolhouse, when it is hoped there will be a large turnout of farmers, as facilities for handling grain are much needed and it would be a decided advantage to have a farmers' elevator erected before a company concern became established.

The farmers of the district held a very successful picnic near the Groveland Schoolhouse on Wednesday, June 8. The day was an ideal one for such an event, and there was a large turnout. The company lunched in the shelter of the groves, and afterwards spent a very pleasant afternoon, the more vigorous playing baseball and sports of various descriptions. Others less vigorous, more mindful that the breaking season was on, calling for all the energy available, were content to look on, chat with friends and renew acquaintanceship with those that the busy season and long distance apart makes seeing occasional.

A. B. GRIEVE, Sec.
Lougheed.

COMMITTEE WILL BE APPOINTED

The last regular meeting of Gleichen Union was held at the Palace Hotel, Mr. J. R. Allgood, president, being in the chair, and there was an attendance of twelve members. The Pork Packing Plant matter was then taken up and eight members promised to sign contracts as soon as blanks were secured, the guarantees aggregating 185 hogs.

A letter from G. F. Chipman, of THE GUIDE, was read, referring to the advisability of having our Director meet with the balance of the board to discuss with the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the subjects of Chilled Meats, Terminal Elevators, Hudson Bay Railroad, and the Tariff question, and it was decided to send a good strong delegation to accompany our director. The secretary was instructed to write the general secretary asking for a formal resolution that we might pass it at our next meeting, to be presented to the premier at such a time as the anticipated meeting may take place.

W. D. TREGO, Sec.-Treas.
Gleichen.

TWINE AND LUMBER

The regular meeting of the Stainsleigh Union was held on June 4, and in the absence of President Taylor, the meeting was presided over by the Vice-President, Manly Cable. There was a fair attendance of the old members and five new members were enrolled during the meeting, four of them handing in their subscriptions to THE GUIDE.

The meetings are growing in interest as well as in membership. The purchase of binder twine was the main subject of interest. Tenders from two local dealers were read. By these tenders it was

proved that a saving of fifteen per cent. could be made by co-operative buying. Neither of the tenders were accepted at the meeting, however, as three of the new members had promised to give their orders to a dealer who had not tendered. After much discussion the following resolution was carried:—"That the secretary ask this agent to hand in a tender immediately." A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Taylor, J. H. Mallough and B. H. Tweddle, was appointed to consider the tenders and accept the one which was of most advantage to the Union.

Realizing the inducement to join the Union that a saving of 15 per cent. on binder twine would be, the above committee was requested to make a thorough canvass of the farmers of the district, those joining before June 18 to get the advantage of the discount. The high price of lumber created some discussion. Mr. J. H. Lyons and three line companies were operating lumber yards at Provost, Mr. Lyons being satisfied to live and let live, sold lumber at fairly reasonable prices. A short time ago the line companies bought Mr. Lyons out. The next day the price of lumber was advanced about \$8.00 per thousand feet. As there is much building being done such an increase means many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this district. The members of the Union were confident that great saving could be made by co-operative buying. It was left for the secretary to get information from the general secretary.

The snowstorm of June 1 and 2 did much good in this district. Crops have improved greatly since the storm, and the farmers' prospects are bright.
Macklin. E. H. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

Favored with ideal weather, the members of Edwell Union held their annual picnic and sports on June 8, amid the sylvan glades of Schraeders' ranch, kindly lent for the occasion. Members, friends and guests from the neighboring Unions commenced assembling at ten o'clock and by dinner time about 250 were present. While the older folks were enjoying the quiet and rest from the daily round, and having cracks with all and sundry, the young folks were amusing themselves by running races, swings, football, etc., not forgetting to indulge at intervals during the day in ice cream and other tempting comestibles which were on sale at the refreshment stand, presided over by Messrs. Comer and Ellis. During the afternoon the Edwell troop of the 15th Light Horse, under the command of Sergeant Walton, went through a series of exercises, and very smart they looked.

Racing also took place with the following results:

Boys under 10—1. W. Hoffman; 2. H. Crocker.

Boys under 12—1. A. Henderson; 2. C. McPhee.

Girls under 10—1. Eva Gulliver; 2. Ruby Henderson.

Boys under 18—1. Eric Powell; 2. W. Cragg.

Young Ladies—1. Miss Rosie Comer; 2. Miss Lizzie Collier.

Men, 40 or over—1. Underwood; 2. A. Fox.

100 yards open—1. F. Smith; 2. Ernest Hill.

Sask Race—1. Ernest Hill; 2. Alex. Gulliver.

Horse Race—1. D. R. Oakes.

Pony Race—1. Marjorie Osborne.

Football was also indulged in, and as a side show a rifle target, which was well patronized. A prize of a razor was presented by Messrs. Smith and Gaetz, of Red Deer, for the best score of the day. About 7 o'clock the company commenced to disperse, everyone declaring that a most enjoyable day had been spent and that the first annual picnic of the Edwell Union had been a huge success.

FRED. JAS. POWELL, Sec.-Treas.
Edwell.

A LETTER FROM UNCLE RUBEN

By special request the following letter which appeared in a recent issue of the Gazette, Viking, Alta., is republished in these columns. Uncle Ruben's comment on the offending article is to the point and there is not much opportunity to say anything further on the subject.

It is unfortunate, however, that a paper so widely circulated and read

as the Family Herald, should make such an attack, and in the interests of the farmers of Canada, the editor should give further details in regard to the "Swindling." Such a charge is too general, and the Herald should not be afraid to give full details. It is quite possible that there are a few black sheep in the flock gathered together on the western prairies, but because of this is it fair to call the whole flock black? But let Uncle Ruben give his story:

"Dear Sir:—
"I would like to call the attention of your subscribers, through the columns of your paper, to an article appearing in the editorial column of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of May 26, 1910. For myself, I have written them what I think of the item, and perhaps some of my neighbors, who subscribe to the Star, could do likewise to some effect.

"I will quote a part of the said article: 'To lure a particularly desirable class of settlers to this country only to have them robbed and swindled by dishonest farmers is not living up to either moral obligations or practical common sense.'

"I don't see any reason for such a 'break' on the part of the Star, but in these days when the corporations own the press or a good share of it, I presume we cannot expect anything else until farmers are reduced to the position of slaves still farther and have their necks galled a little deeper by the yoke of the united interests.

"The average farmer, with a mortgage on his farm, feels quite capable of busting all the trusts combined, all by his lonesome. Well, I must say he is a brave man, but a fool. There is no line of business on the continent that is not co-operative in nature. The railroads, manufacturers, elevators, wholesalers, retailers, lumberers, laborers, the meat trust, doctors, dentists, bootblacks, and newsboys, and most of them have the government behind them and they are fully protected by subsidies and high tariff.

"The free and independent farmer continues to paddle his own canoe and the Star jumps on him as being the only dishonest class of people in Canada, and he will still dig up his dollar for the papers which are educating the public—for a consideration—he will vote for high tariff so that he will always have to pay a high price for what he has to buy, and the meat trust and the elevator trust will pay him what suits their fancy for what he has to sell.

"But what is the use? Farmers are all getting rich in spite of it all. They are perfectly satisfied with conditions. Keep right on 'paddling your own canoe.' The trusts need the money, farmers need exercise, everything is fine and dandy and the goose honks high. Don't read the Grain Growers' Guide—it is published for those who are not satisfied—for the cranks, agitators, knockers, etc. Don't attend your local Farmers' Association as you know it is not popular with—well some people. Just go around and blow about the big crops you are going to have so the Grain Exchange can take a change and sell some of your wheat before it is out of the ground. I don't mind these things in the least, as I have become accustomed to them, and always expect to be, but I do object to being called a robber and dishonest, because the Bible says: 'A good name is rather to be chosen than riches.' It surely is not I that has the great riches, and I only wish to be reasonable and ask to be allowed to retain my good name. Really I don't think it fair that they should try and get that away from us, as it is all we have left.

"Mr. Editor, I do not like to impose on you in this matter for fear some of your advertisers will be on your neck for being so bold, but as this is a farmers' country and we are far away from the maddening crowd perhaps it will be safe for you to publish it. However, as I know the consequences that sometimes attend those who offend the 'united interests' and as I have no grudge against you, I will not press the matter as I am only a 'farmer' and it don't matter much."

Yours truly,
UNCLE RUBEN."

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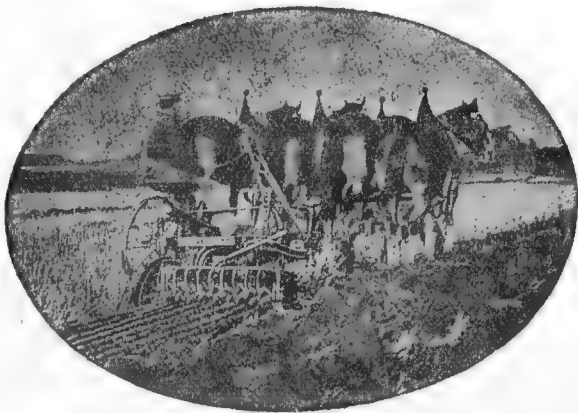
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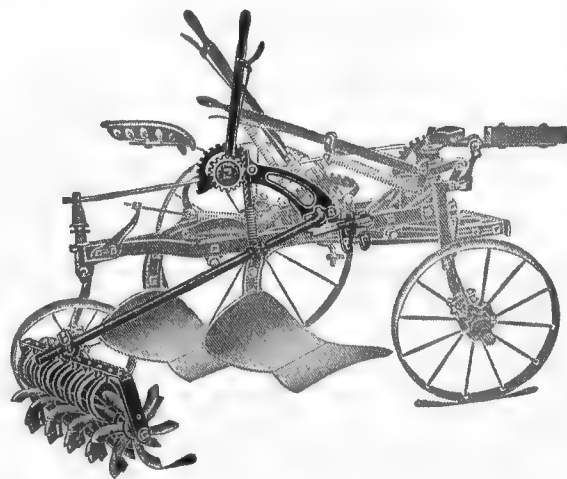
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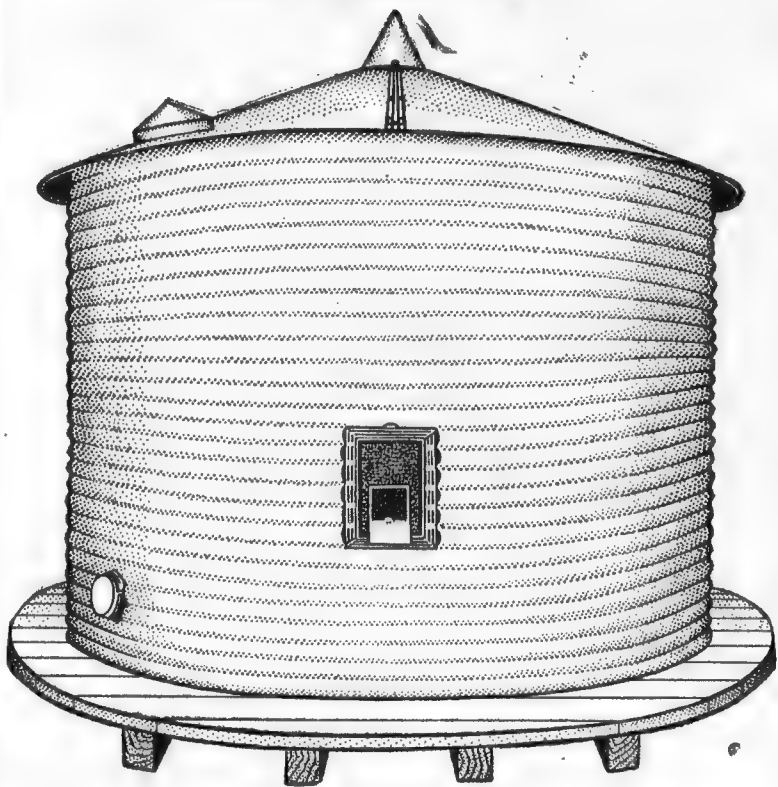
Prof. Bedford, who has charge of the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, strongly recommends harrowing immediately following plowing for this purpose.



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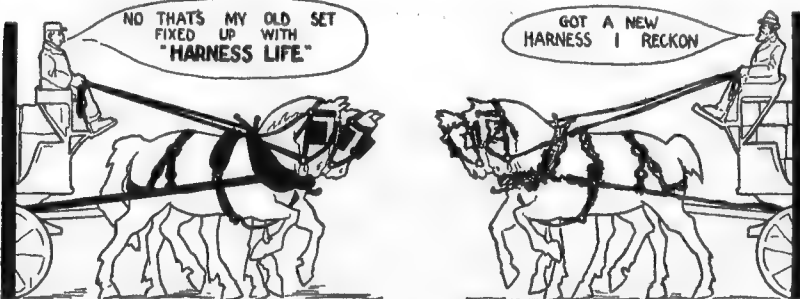
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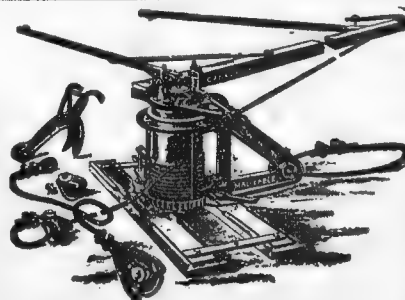
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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

MANUFACTURING BONUS

W. H., Binscarth, Man.—I have been informed that the Canadian government has been giving a bonus to the manufacturers for all machinery and implements shipped to foreign countries. Is this true?

Ans.—The deputy minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce states that there is no such bonus given manufacturers.

BIRTH AND NATIONALITY

Subscriber, Justice, Man.—1. Is it necessary for a person born on British soil but raised in the United States to take the oath of allegiance on returning to Canada to live? Can he be compelled to take it or is he once a British subject, always a British subject, regardless of having taken the oath in another country?

2. To what country does a child born on board ship belong to? Is he considered a native of the country the vessel belongs to or does he belong to the port they enter?

Ans.—1. If the person becomes of age in United States and exercises his franchise in that country he would be an American subject, and on coming to Canada would have to be naturalized in order to vote in Canada.

2. The child would technically be a native of the country whose flag was at the mast head, but would really be of the same nationality as his parents.

DAMAGE TO THRESHER

M. P. F., Sask.—I was working last fall for a thresher and accidentally pitched my horse blankets into the machine, and broke some parts of it. Am I liable for damage done?

Ans.—The following is the opinion of a competent legal advisor: "If the blankets got into the machine in question

entirely by accident there would be no liability. If they were pitched there negligently, the person who pitched them would be liable. The question is, "was there negligence?" But the facts are not sufficiently given to enable us to say whether there was negligence. We can only presume that the enquirer pitched the blankets, and we incline towards the opinion that there was negligence."

CAN FOLLOW HORSE

Manitoba Farmer.—If a horse is bought in Manitoba, can a man follow it any place in Canada or United States, and take it providing he has a lien joint note against it.

Ans.—Yes.

SALE OF HORSE

Manitoba Farmer.—1. A goes to a public auction sale and buys a horse, B backs his note. A week or so after A trades the horse off. A is not worth the note. Can B go and take the horse or will he have to wait until the note is due. Please explain how to obtain that horse.

Ans.—B cannot, simply on account of his having backed the note, take possession of the horse either before or after the note is due. The seller of the horse could take possession of it in case A parted with the possession of it, if the note gave him that right. Otherwise, he would require to wait until the note became due before taking possession of the horse. B can take possession of the horse by acquiring the right of the seller.

TO GARNISHEE WAGES

Manitoba Farmer.—How do you garnishee a person's wages for a debt in Manitoba?

Ans.—You garnishee a person's wages for a debt in Manitoba by suing your claim and making affidavit, swearing to the debt and that you believe the employer owes the person you sue. The Clerk of the Court then issues a garnishee summons and has it served upon the employer. The garnishee summons so served binds all wages due at the time the garnishee is issued and the time that it is served, less \$25 exemption. The wages must be due both at the time the garnishee is issued and the time it is served. If at the time the summons takes effect there is less than one month's salary due, the extent of the exemption shall be at the rate of \$25 per month.

Manitoba Grain Growers**PINE CREEK PICNIC**

The Pine Creek branch Grain Growers picniced in the grove three miles west of Pine Creek Siding on the 22nd of June. A feature of the gathering was a large number of young people that were present. One would almost wonder in travelling through that country, how so many young people could be gathered together. The afternoon was spent in watching a tournament of baseball between teams from Gillespie, Edrans, Sidney and Springbrook.

GATHERED AT KILLARNEY

Nearly a thousand people attended a Grain Growers' picnic at Killarney, on June 23, under the auspices of the Killarney branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Excursion trains were run from LaReviere on the east, and Napinka on the west. Owing to the threatening weather the train from the east was not well patronized, but that from the west brought in a large number of Grain Growers and their families. Killarney Lake is an ideal spot for a picnic, and the citizens have taken advantage of its natural beauty by improving the grounds and providing every accommodation for a picnic. The arrangements made by the directors for the Killarney association for their visitors, were complete. The village was hung with banners and bunting and accommodations for conveying those who arrived by train to the picnic grounds, were well arranged for. The larger part of the afternoon was taken up with addresses by Mr. George Lawrence, M.P.P.;

Mr. Robinson, the Liberal candidate for the coming elections; Mr. D. N. Wilson, Grain Grower director for the southern district; D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the elevator commission; and Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. After lunch was served the evening was taken up by a baseball game.

One outstanding feature of the Killarney Grain Growers' picnic was that they devoted more attention to the intellectual and educational side, than unfortunately is usually done at Grain Growers' picnics. There is no better way for farmers to have an outing, in the interval between the rush of seeding and the heavy work of harvesting, than by those Grain Growers' picnics. But in too many instances, those in charge of the picnics, devote too much attention to sports to the utter neglect of the social and educational side of life, two things that the Grain Growers cannot afford to neglect.

The success achieved by the Killarney branch of the Grain Growers' Association is an illustration of what can be done by active and intelligent preparation on the part of the officers and directors of the branches. The Killarney branch has now 220 active members, embracing nearly every farmer tributary to that town. The sentiment in favor of the Grain Growers' Association is so strong that any farmer who is not a member is regarded as being a nonentity. The board of directors and officers hold meetings regularly every Saturday to discuss questions effecting their association. At those meetings the programs are ar-

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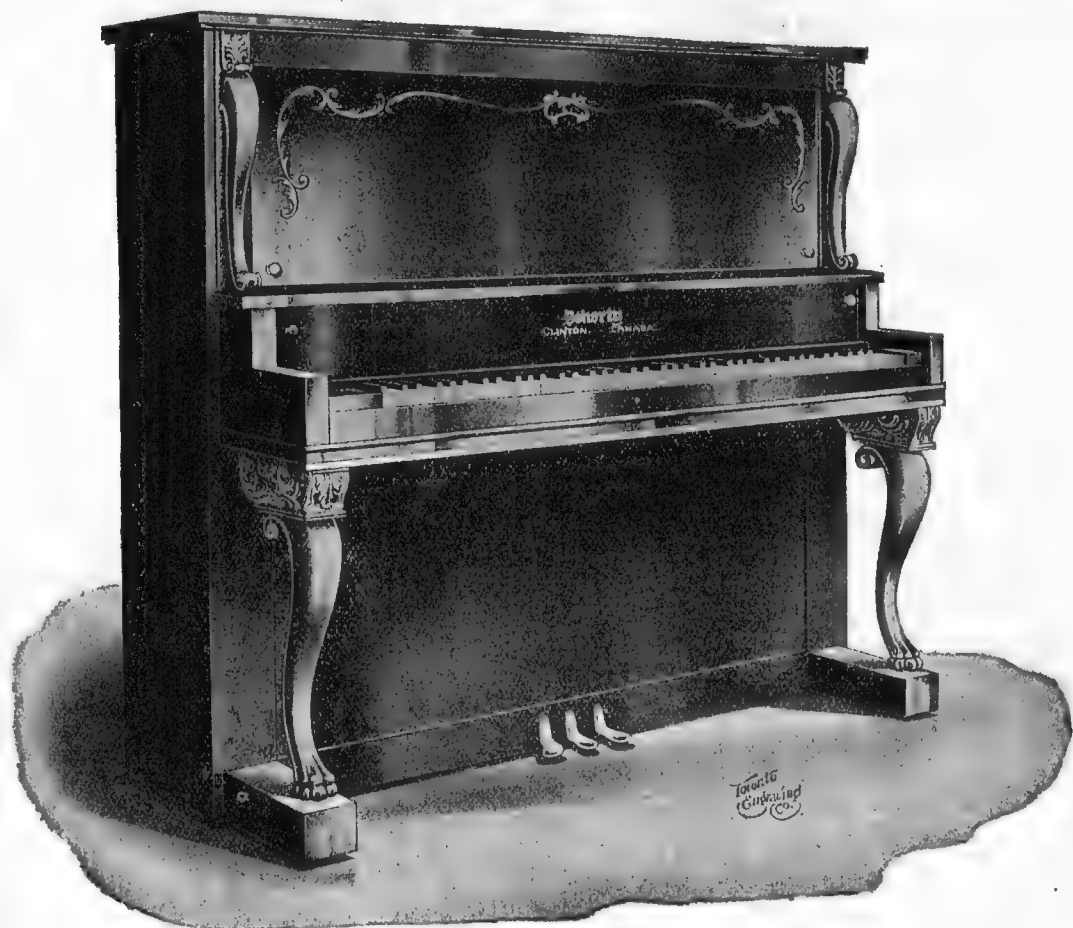
When writing to Advertisers
Please mention The Guide

ranged for the public meetings, which are held at intervals. This business-like method of directing the work of the association has the effect of the public meetings being largely attended, and intelligent discussions on public questions are carried on, making the meetings attractive and of great educational value. It is rarely during the winter months that there are less than fifty farmers in attendance at those weekly meetings.

MILITARY EXAMINATION

The successful candidates in the recent examinations for entrance to the Royal Military College at Kingston, include James E. Matthews, Victoria, B. C.; Norman, Y. Bartlett, Winnipeg; Eric I. H. Inglis, Calgary; John H. Roberts, Vancouver; Armand D. Corelli, Winnipeg; Harold B. Mallory, Vancouver; John Galt, Winnipeg.

One of the Big Hits of the Exhibition for 1910



COME AND SEE US

Of course you intend to be in Winnipeg for the big Industrial Exhibition, July 13-23

WE are taking this opportunity to cordially invite you to make our Exhibit your headquarters while in the City.

We will have a monster collection of new Doherty Goods, both at the Fair Grounds and at our Western Branch Retail Store. Our Fair Exhibit will contain a complete line of Doherty Instruments, and will be even more elaborate than our Exhibit last Fall at the Toronto Show, which was favorably commented on from coast to coast.

We will also show Doherty Organ No. 1, built in 1875 by W. Doherty, the President of our Company, and will leave it for you to judge whether the Doherty is worthy of your consideration as a marvel of durability.

To Doherty Dealers, Doherty owners and our friends throughout the Dominion we extend a Cordial Greeting and Hearty Welcome

W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN Company, Limited Western Branch: 280 Hargrave St., WINNIPEG, Man.

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Switches, Curls, Braids and
Transformations for Women*

Our Methods and Appliances for Making Hair Goods are the Most Modern of the Present Age



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also do not fail to see the most Sanitary and Up-to-date Hair-dressing and Manacuring Parlors in Western Canada, located at the Corner of Ellice Ave. and Garry Street

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Corner Main & Rupert
Reopened June 20, 1910
Remodelled and
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Attractive Dining-room with improved service and excellent cooking, spacious lobby fronting Main Street, new Annex, absolutely fireproof, containing 30 additional single rooms—cool and comfortable.

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We are developing original townsites and sub-divisions along the line of the new Grand Trunk Pacific, making money both for our stockholders and for those who buy lots in these new towns.

We extend a cordial invitation to all Exhibition Visitors to call on us while in Winnipeg.

Drop a line for illustrated booklet and full details of our proposition now, and come in and see us while you are in Winnipeg. We can show you a safe investment for sums from \$25.00 to \$2,500.00, enabling you to take advantage of the city and town investment opportunity in our great new Canadian West. Whether you are coming to Winnipeg or not find out about this Today.

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Farmers, insure your Crops against loss by

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For rates and further particulars see our Agents.

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. SASKATOON, SASK. Full Government Deposit Good Reliable Agents Wanted

Commission Advises Union Stockyards

THE Manitoba Commission, appointed at the last session of the legislature, to look into the condition of live stock marketing facilities at Winnipeg have submitted their report which follows:

To the Honorable Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council.

We, the board of abattoir commissioners, appointed by you under and by virtue of the act respecting the live stock industry, being chapter 36 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1910, beg to make a preliminary report and recommendations:

The commissioners held the first meeting March 29, last, and appointed R. A. C. Manning, chairman.

In order to ascertain the true condition of affairs at the present time and what the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg and the railway companies proposed to do for the proper and adequate provision for the handling, resting, yarding and marketing of Western live stock it was decided to arrange for meetings with the representatives of all the interested parties.

Met Winnipeg Council

On March the 30th, we met the committee from the council of the city of Winnipeg and fully discussed the question of the establishment of a public abattoir or slaughter-house and cold storage plant and the cattle and market yards incident thereto, and it was the opinion of the representatives of the city of Winnipeg that it would not be advisable to construct and establish a public abattoir or slaughter house and cold storage plant at a place or location that was not accessible to the three railways, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and that it would also be essential to have in connection with the said public abattoir a public cattle market and stock yards, providing ample accommodation for the yarding, feeding, resting and marketing of all Western live stock.

It was admitted by the city representatives that there was not a suitable location for these purposes in the city of Winnipeg, but that when we had secured a satisfactory location outside of the city of Winnipeg that they would be ready and willing to discuss and consider the question of granting financial assistance toward the establishment of such a plant and participating in the management thereof.

St. Boniface Consulted

On the same day we met representatives from the council of the city of St. Boniface and also fully discussed the whole question with them. They practically took the same position as the representatives of the city of Winnipeg, and informed us that as soon as the location of the said public abattoir and cold storage plant was determined upon they would be ready and willing to give the matter every consideration. They also intimated that they were favorable toward the establishment of such a plant in the manner provided under the act respecting the live stock industry, but that they considered that in the first place before anything else was done it was necessary and important that a satisfactory location should be selected which would be accessible to the three railways aforesaid, and that in connection with the public abattoir and incident thereto a public market and cattle yard should be established.

The report of his worship the mayor of the said city of St. Boniface, as adopted by the council of the said city, at its meeting held on April 4th last, is as follows:

"I have the honor to report that at the interview which we had with the board of abattoir commissioners, appointed by the provincial government, Messrs. Manning, Campbell and Benson, accompanied by Mr. Tate, counsel for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Mr. Clark, counsel for the Canadian Northern Railway, on the 30th day of March, 1910, at the city hall, that after discussing the expediency of the establishment of a municipal abattoir, within the limits of the city of St. Boniface, the sentiment of the meeting was to recommend to the council, at its regular meeting, to present

Have found that present system is totally inadequate to handle the receipts, and recommend the establishment of up-to-date yards at St. Boniface under public control. Advise the erection of a Public Abattoir

Mr. Bonnar's Address to the Electors of Assiniboia

Gentlemen:—

As has been announced in the public press, I have acceded to the request of a large number of your fellow electors of both political parties to contest the constituency at the election to be held on July 11th as an Independent candidate.

To a number of my friends I have not hesitated for a considerable time past to express my disapproval of the manner in which the administration of justice in this province is carried on by the present Attorney General. I believed I was under duty to my fellow citizens to make public protest against it, and if an opportunity were given to me, to record it upon the floors of parliament. I regard, as I believe every true Canadian subject must, the proper administration of justice, as the greatest safeguard of national and individual liberty, and to be the essence of our free institutions. It has been our proud boast as a nation that our Courts of Law were always open to punish the wrong-doer, and to protect the innocent without fear or favor. This should be our ideal. Does not the manner in which justice is administered in this province by the present Attorney General, fall short of it. His Department above all others, should be conducted with an eye single to deal justly by all men, whether rich or poor, whether Liberal or Conservative. I do demand that in its administration, this principle shall be supreme, and I believe that in this position I will have your support, and the approval of my fellow citizens throughout the province. There are important issues in this campaign—many of them I will not overlook, but in my judgment the most vital of them all is that there shall be a pure and even-handed administration of justice.

As an Independent candidate, I believe that many of you who are tired and in revolt against the party system, will wish me success and give me your earnest support. No one who has watched the carrying on of party government under modern methods, has failed to notice the evils that it gives rise to. The welfare of the province is subordinated to the interests of the politician, and no step in legislation or in government is taken, no matter how beneficial it would be to the people, if it does not promise political gain to the party. To this condition in our political life, I am in fixed and outspoken hostility. I believe that the only concern of your representative should be the well-being of his province, without regard to his own private or political interests. If I am elected, I will give in the House some evidence of my views in this respect. As an Independent, believing in the rights of the people rather than the interests of party, I support the proposal that the Initiative and Referendum; approved of by the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba at its convention in Brandon last December, should be adopted in this province. This reform will put the government of the country in the hands of the people, where it belongs, and will take it out of the control of machine and professional politicians. Its introduction will cleanse our politics, educate our people in public questions, and justify democracy for a free land.

I am a strong supporter of the public ownership of public utilities, but under the condition that they shall be kept free from political control. Our present Telephone and Elevator Commissions should be made directly responsible to the Legislature, and should not be subject to the influence or direction of the executive of the province. These commissions under existing legislation are not independent bodies. I think they should be.

I am actuated by no selfish motives in seeking to represent you in the legislature. I believe that every individual in the province, has a duty to perform to the province, as far as lies within his power to do so. In becoming a candidate I am doing so at a financial sacrifice; but I feel it is a duty I should perform. I shall stand firm at all times for that which is clean and pure in our public life, and I ask for the support of every voter, irrespective of party, in the constituency of Assiniboia, who believes that I can serve the cause of good government in our Province.

One word in conclusion. I believe that the people should have the right to recall their representatives. This is the principle of the Recall, which is successfully in force in many States today. Your elected representative is your servant. If the majority of you wish to dismiss him, you should have a perfect right to do so, and in accordance with my belief in this respect, I pledge myself to resign at any time when a majority of the voters of the constituency have definitely expressed their wish that I should do so.

The time before the election is short. I know many of you personally, but cannot hope to visit everyone in the constituency. I respectfully ask the support and vote of each of you.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) R. A. BONNAR.

a petition to the board of abattoir commissioners, requesting them to secure plans and specifications and all information which they can procure relative to the establishment of a public abattoir, together with an estimate of the cost of such an establishment, including the constructing of refrigerators required for the purpose, and requesting them to inform the city of the location which they will choose for that purpose, and that all negotiations between the city and the stock yards company be suspended until the board has made a report on the above subjects."

Met Railway Companies

We then on the same day had a meeting with the representatives of the said three railway companies and went very fully into the whole question with them. We consider that the present facilities provided in the city of Winnipeg were not modern, adequate and proper for the handling, yarding, feeding and marketing of the Western live stock; in fact, the stock yards established by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were the only accommodation for the handling, yarding, feeding and marketing of the Western live stock in the city of Winnipeg and that the other railways were subject to the disadvantage and unfair discrimination of being compelled to pay a switching charge for all the cars of live stock.

It transpired that the company called "The St. Boniface Union Stock Yards Company" had been incorporated some time ago for the purpose of establishing stock yards to handle this business, but that owing to disagreements among the promoters nothing further had been done.

Not Considered Advisable

Further, we did not consider it advisable or in the best interests of the producer and consumer to make any effort to induce the said company to carry out its projects, but considered that the establishment of public abattoirs and markets will be for the public benefit, and in the nature of a public utility subject to the control of the people through the government of the province of Manitoba and not a private enterprise for private gain.

And further, that a public market and railway facilities were necessary and incident to the establishment of a public abattoir. After a considerable discussion it was decided that we should prepare a draught scheme and submit the same for the approval of the railway companies.

Since that time we had had numerous conferences with the representatives of the said railway companies with the object of inducing them to construct and establish forthwith in connection with the public abattoir and a public market, railway facilities for properly unloading and caring for Western live stock until disposed of and to join in the incorporation and organization of a public markets board to be created by a public act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba possessing such powers and subject to such restrictions and control as would be in the interests of the people of the province.

Suggestions of Commission

And we beg to suggest that the said act or charter should contain and include the following provisions, stipulations and conditions, or to the like effect, namely:

1. For the purpose of constructing, managing, operating and maintaining a public market and carrying out the terms and provisions of this act there is hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate in law and in fact composed of five persons to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council and the railway companies operating in the province, as hereinafter named under the name of the "Public Markets Board" (referred to in this act as the "board"), and by that name may sue and be sued and prosecute and defend all manners of suits and actions, both at law and in equity. The said board shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to make, alter or break said seal by resolution to that effect.

2. The persons constituting the board shall be appointed as follows: that is to say if the several companies consent

Continued on page 42

The Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon July 25th to 29th, 1910

THE Brandon Inter-Provincial Fair is essentially an agricultural exhibition. Elaborate preparations are being made by the management to make the fair of 1910 the best ever held by the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Brandon. The fair of 1909 was a splendid success and a credit to the Great West. The machinery exhibit was undoubtedly one of the largest collections of machinery and farm implements ever seen on any exhibition ground in Western Canada. Manufacturers regard the Brandon Fair as an excellent opportunity to display their manufactures. It's there they meet their customers, the farmers. Manufacturers from all parts of Canada have written for space and the indications are that big as the machinery exhibit of 1909 was, this year will it be bigger.

The premium list for this year is the most attractive ever offered by the Board. In the live stock sections alone over \$2,000 has been added in premiums over 1909, making it the largest premium list for live stock in the West. Canadian bred Clydesdales have received recognition by the addition of a class for Canadian Breds, for which liberal prizes are offered. The local or smaller breeders of Shorthorns have also been provided for, which enables them to exhibit without competing against the larger breeders and importers. A special feature for this year is a 6-horse tandem team in wagon. This competition is open to municipalities for which valuable prizes are offered the four winning teams. For this event, J. D. McGregor, Esq., offers a challenge cup value \$100.00, to the municipality winning first place. This competition promises to bring our a strong field, and will be a feature in front of the grand stand each day.

Additional stables for horses, cattle and sheep are being erected; a new judging ring has been provided which will be appreciated by exhibitors. The object of fairs and especially the Inter-Provincial is to get together, "The best of the flock" and the field, and articles the result of skill, for friendly competition and mutual advantage.

The officials of the fair are determined to make it an interesting exhibition in every particular, recognizing that the spirit of competition in various exhibits of live stock and farm products stimulates local pride and ambition and is an important factor in the progress of the west.

Amusement Provided.

The Inter-Provincial does not overlook the fact that the people demand a certain amount of amusement along with their instruction, and the amusement features of the fair this year are distinctive and in proportion to the magnitude of the other departments. The races will be as animating and enjoyable as any part of the fair. Under proper restrictions speed contests are acknowledged as a legitimate accessory to fairs, the prizes offered being a matter of importance to the public as it stimulates breeding of better stock.

The Al. G. Barnes animal show of 200 trained wild animals has been secured by the management and will be on the ground every day of the great fair. A large number of other special features will make up the mid-way attractions. The people may arrange to visit the fair with every assurance that all that is possible will be done for their convenience, entertainment and pleasure. To accomplish this purpose attractions that are chaste, refined and meritorious have been secured and it will be the endeavor of the management to exclude all that is undesirable or offensive.

Splendid Fair Grounds.

The fair grounds are the pride of Brandon citizens. It is unquestionably the most beautiful exhibition park in the west, and it is doubtful if there is a more beautiful exhibition park in Canada. A brief description is here given which may prove interesting to our readers.

The grounds of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba, are situated in the southern part of the city of Brandon, about one mile and a half from the business centre, and contain about eighty-six acres. It is noted for its well wooded driveways, which give it a park-like appearance not to be found in any other exhibition grounds in Western Canada.

Passing through the handsome gateway composed of stone pillars with iron railings, you are reminded of the entrance to an English or Scottish country seat.

On the right you see the Lodge which is occupied by the gardener. Beyond that, to the right, is one of the best and fastest half-mile tracks in Canada, with a grand-stand accommodation of 2,500, while 2,500 more can be accommodated on the uncovered "bleachers." It is the intention of the Directors to supercede this with an iron and steel structure in the near future.

To the left is the experimental plot under the care of the Forestry Department of the Federal Government, and the Dominion Building.

We then pass the building of the Women's Hospital Aid Association, presided over by the ladies of Brandon who cater to the wants of the many visitors to the Exhibition, and show their philanthropy by turning over the entire proceeds to Brandon General Hospital.

The next in order comes the Poultry building; then the Horticultural building and Band Stand. Strolling further we pass the dairy, machinery building and the cold storage building, to the Palace or Main Building.

There are about two and a half miles of nicely shaded drive-ways, and being of such easy access from the centre of the city, it is practically made use of as a public park. Crowds of people visit it every evening during the summer months, and on Sunday afternoons thousands of visitors stroll through its cool and shady avenues, and pay a visit to the Zoological collection which is growing rapidly, and the birds and water fowl that disport themselves upon the pretty little artificial lake which occupies a position about the centre of the grounds.

In the Zoo.

There are three Elk (one was born on the grounds), a pair of timber wolves and a cute cub born a few weeks ago, a pair of Badgers, a pair of Canadian Black Bears, a pair of Horned owls, Black Squirrels, a pair of Foxes, a herd of Buffalo (two born on the premises), Mexican Cattle and Highland cattle. The names of the buffaloes being in the order of size from the largest down: Major, Bob, Coxie, President, Archie.

A fine collection of Pheasants is next visited, containing one pair each of the following varieties: Hybrid, Golden, Lady Amherst, Hebridean. The luxuriant coloring of the Lophura or "Fire Back" and the Golden are exceedingly striking. Bantam Pheasants and a pair of Reeves, too, are interesting.

Roomy Barns

Excellent accommodation for all classes of live stock is provided. Three barns for cattle, 150 feet, 100 feet and 100 feet respectively in length; building for sheep, 100 feet long; for swine, 100 feet long; a barn exclusively for stallions, and a horse barn 150 feet in length and containing seven rows of stalls; another 210 feet in length with five rows of stalls; two horse barns 150 and 125 feet respectively, each with five rows of stalls.

To guard against fire, a station is located in the centre of the grounds supplied with the necessary fire equipment during the Exhibition—by the city of Brandon.

There is also a small Botanical Garden amply provided with sitting accommodation, and it makes a cool, shady and restful spot for the tired visitors.

One more attraction to the grounds lies in the different varieties of water fowl that are to be found disporting themselves on the pretty little artificial lakes before referred to. Among these are White Guinea fowls, seventeen common Guinea fowls, forty one wild geese, three Chinese geese, twenty Mallard Ducks, four Black Ducks, three Aylesbury Ducks, two common ducks, and their movements in the lake are a great source of amusement to the children and young folk.

The Edrans-Brandon Pressed Brick Co.

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Pressed Brick

at prices ranging from \$9 to \$18 per M

FIRE CLAY - \$6 per ton FIRE BRICK - \$25 per M

ARCH FIRE BRICK for Engines - \$1.00 each

All above prices f.o.b. Edrans, Man.

We used your Arch Fire Brick in our Threshing Engines last season and found them satisfactory in every way. They stood the test perfectly, and we consider them as good as any American Fire Brick on the market.

Signed—JOHN BREDIN, Edrans R. E. LAMB, Macgregor
Wm. J. CURRIE, Edrans HERBERT J. SMITH, Rose Hill

Head Office: BRANDON

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But you can Protect Your Buildings from it

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

carry an absolute guarantee against lightning damage. Do you know of any other roofing that is sold under a similar guarantee? No, there is none.

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

in addition to being lightning proof protect your buildings from WIND, RAIN, FIRE and HAIL. They lock securely on four sides, the combined units forming a secure and everlasting whole.

A PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLE roof is Artistic, Secure and durable; in short, the ideal roof for any building.

If you have a roof over your head you need our booklet on "Truth About Roofing." It's free for the asking. *Write for it*

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THE ...

Inter-Provincial Fair

BRANDON, MAN.

1910

July 25th to 29th

1910

The Great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of Western Canada.

The Farmers' Annual Holiday. \$30,000 in premiums, \$30,000

Progress is the Watchword at this Fair in every department.

IT'S where the Best Live Stock is seen.

IT'S where the Biggest Exhibit of Farm Machinery is seen.

IT'S where the Keenest Competition exists.

IT'S where every visitor is made to feel at home.

Horse Races, Attractions, Fireworks. Every Day a Big Day.

By all means attend this fair. Don't forget the hired man—give him a day off.

Excursion and Reduced Railway Rates on all Railroads.

Entries close July 16th. Write for Prize list.

PETER PAYNE
President

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Secretary

THE FIRST BIG FAIR ON THE
MANITOBA CIRCUIT

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

JULY 11-12-13-14

For premium lists address: ARTHUR W. HUMBER, Secy.

Winnipeg's Great Industrial



ON Wednesday, July 13th, the gates of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition will be thrown open for the twentieth annual Fair of Western Canada, marking over its last former predecessor the greatest forward leap in agricultural and industrial development that the Western New Land has seen, and making that fact an evident conviction to everybody by the increased material scope and manifold activities of this great annual exposition.

This is the season of fairs, and they are to be seen within the next few weeks in every centre of population in Canada. There is a circuit of big Western Exhibitions that starts in at Calgary June 30, jumps to Portage la Prairie for the few days immediately preceding Winnipeg, and thence progresses through the Inter-Provincial Exhibition at Brandon, July 25-29; the Regina Exhibition, August 2-5; Saskatoon Fair, August 9-12; to Edmonton, August 23-26. In addition, there are a number of the only relatively less important fairs which run the summer through.

But just as Winnipeg is the commercial metropolis of the West, just as the growth and expansion of Winnipeg reflects the growth and commercial expansion of her splendid westward stretching empire, so does the growth of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, from its modest provincial beginning to an all embracing annual epitome of natural bounty and agricultural development, mark the rapid reclamation to man of the World's last great Garden of Promise.

The Winnipeg Exhibition for 1910 will run ten days instead of a single week, as heretofore. The lengthening of the period of its activity has been forced by the demands of its attendance, the increase in its exhibits, and the desire on the part of its directorate not to let the attraction of its myriad recreative features overshadow the more serious material benefits of the fair.

The last few years have witnessed a remarkable impetus in the really valuable work of the Exhibition. This movement took concrete form a few years ago, when the magnificent scale of prizes now on the Exhibition's books for showings of wheat was made.

King Grain

A separate building at the Exhibition is devoted to exhibits of wheat and farm grains; and in this little structure, without any of the noisy invitation of the vociferous "spieler," is shown the concrete example of the potential wealth that, after all, makes the Exhibition itself, Winnipeg, the city, Western Canada the Empire, possible. The wheat behind these glasses, contesting for the large cash prizes, is the finest wheat in the World. In every Exhibition where wheat has been shown in an open competition, Western Canada's product, the No. One Hard of commerce, has captured the coveted ribbon over the showing of every other clime on the surface of the globe.

The Summer Fair in the Prairie City, July 13-23, gives promise this year of surpassing all others. It will provide a grand opportunity to Western Farmers to study the Products of Farm and Factory at close range

It seems surprising, in view of the facts pointed out, that there is not more spirited competition among the Grain Growers of the West in this department. Although splendid in the excellence of the product shown, there is too often a rather lamentable lack of competition in the wheat and grain showings. This year the Grain Growers of the West should awake to their opportunities and send in a selection from their granaries. A single consignment of grain can take \$270 in cash, besides an opening in the collective Exhibits Classification, where Sixty Dollars more is possible to a single exhibit.

Breeding Horses

The second great and important forward step that has been taken up by the Exhibition is in its encouragement of the breeding classes of horses. The rapid development of Western Canada has naturally made every farm feature a secondary consideration to the quick

is held out to breeders, especially in the Clydesdale classes, the popular draft breed.

All the horse premiums are most liberal. For instance, in Clydesdales a stallion could win \$150, while a mare could take in the magnificent sum of \$200, to say nothing of the medals and cups; and it is possible for a stud of Clydes of six to win \$880 in cash, including teams in harness on the line.

This should be a banner year in the exhibit of the Scotch breed. Other breeds of horses are provided for generously, a lot of classes for French Canadian horses having even been added since the publication of the prize list. The showing of carriage and fancy horses, too, is made the finest in this section of the nation.

The race track is to be given up to the heavy horses two whole afternoons this year, Monday, July 18th, and Wednesday, July 20, and on these afternoons



cular needs. Manufacturers are handicapped too, in the same way. They turn out new models in the shops, too often without adequate knowledge of what these machines will do under the varying conditions of use. For plows, plowing and threshing and traction engines, the famous Motor Contest of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition performs this duty of thinking for the manufacturer and buyer as no other agency on this earth. Its value is beyond estimation.

The great Fair is an annual gathering of a thousand varied interests and bents of activity. To some it means only sport and recreation; to many it is the holiday of the year, when a week's relaxation from the humdrum round of life is to be enjoyed. But to the thinking farmers and farmers' wives, the solid citizens who make up the backbone of the new Empire of the West, the Exhibition is a two weeks' course in liberal education, an event to be watched for its material advantages as well as its mere pleasures; for the thinking Utilander the opportunity for a bird's eye view of Western Canada and its opportunities that could not be gained in a month's constant travel.

The Exhibition commences July 13, and continues ten days.



HEAT CLAIMS VICTIMS.

A Chicago wire of June 19, said: Fifteen deaths, due directly to the heat, which has been beating down on Chicago for three days have been reported, four of them to-day.

The heat of to-day was not nearly so oppressive as that of Friday and Saturday, however. The dense humidity was gone from the atmosphere, and a brisk breeze that blew a part of the time directly off from the lake helped matters materially.

The highest temperature recorded to-day was 88 degrees at 10 o'clock in the morning; by 3 o'clock it had fallen 18 degrees. The weather man does not promise much relief from the hot weather for a day or so, at least. Tuesday, he says, showers may come, and this will help cool the air a little.



BIG STEEL MERGER

A consolidated \$25,000,000 steel merger, comprising the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Canada Screw Company, the Dominion Wire Company Limited and the Canada Nut and Bolt Company has been effected. The firm name is the Steel Company of Canada, Limited. The headquarters will be at Hamilton. The basis of consolidation is a bond issue representing two-thirds the valuation of the fixed assets of the preferred stock to be divided between the bond issue and net assets and the common stock based on earnings of the constituent companies.



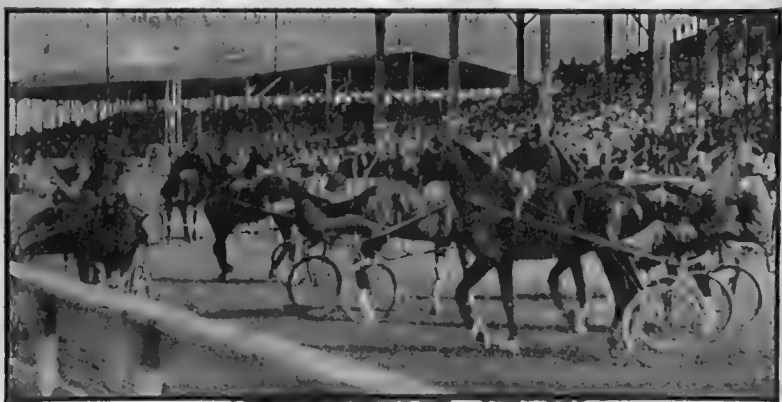
all the harness classes of horses are to be judged in front of the Grand Stand, and its thousands of interested spectators.

Tractor and Plowing Contest

This is the third great agricultural feature of the Fair, and in the recognition of this contest as the representative, original and most authoritative competition of its kind in the whole world, the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition naturally takes a conspicuous place. The farms of Western Canada, are, and from their situation and advantages should be farmed with every aid to nature that the ingenuity of man has been able to devise. Her broad prairies offer the ideal location for the use of labor-saving machinery, her lack of labor makes the use of these aids to agriculture imperative. Every farmer is called upon to invest large sums of money in expensive machinery to do his work for him; and in his selection he is too often handicapped by a lack of knowledge of just what he wants, just what implement is best devised for his parti-

return grain crops, and Western Canada is largely a grain farm country. That this is an unhealthy condition of national agriculture is undoubtedly recognized by every thinking man. The profits from the wheat crops, rich though they are, have to pay toll to the cost of importing many other articles of farm production, besides the heavy drain on the land that is being sapped by continuous cropping by the same cereal. In no other one direction is this stock breeding and combined farm weakness of Western Canada illustrated than in the production of horses. The number of horses that are shipped into Western Canada and sold to the farmers, construction companies and the teaming interests of the new country reach such an appalling total that no investigator wants to publish it. The hopeful sign on the horizon, however, is held out by the healthy increase in the horse-breeding interests of the West, and this spirit is being fostered by the Exhibition in no uncertain manner. A magnificent showing of prizes





Winnipeg :: Industrial Exhibition

THE Annual Exhibition of the Wonderland of the World; with its instructive competitions, its marvels on exhibit, its fascinating attractions and its progression of events; its premiums, its prizes. The Glittering Pageant of a Bounding New Nation.

Third year of the World-famed Farm Motor Contest, the most authoritative Open Competition of Tractors and Farm Machinery that is held anywhere.

The First Usufruct of a Thousand Fields shown in tempting array: Wheat, Oats, Barley, Small Grain, Agricultural and Horticultural Products.

A showing of **LIVE STOCK** far outstripping any previous year's exhibit. Two entire Afternoons on the Race Track given over to Judging of Heavy Harness Classes.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR RACING CARD, the greatest Programme of Light Harness Sport that has been assembled on a Western track.

TUESDAY, July 19—"THE BRONCHO," 2:00 $\frac{3}{4}$, to go against the Half-Mile Track Record of the World and Track

A Whole Troupe of Elephants

10 Sensational Hippodrome Acts
THAVIU and his CONCERT BAND

The Great Patterson Shows

WEDNESDAY, July 13th—Automobile Races, with Barney Oldfield to go against the Half-Mile Track Record of World and Track

A Triumph of Scenic & Pyrotechnic Splendor

with Seven hundred performers in line—Bands of Music—Regiments of Soldier—Troops of Cavalry—Salvos of Mimic Artillery; turning Night into a Crater of Living Flame and Detonation—"WITH ROBERTS IN AFGANISTAN."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS, MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL EXHIBITS; HOME, SCHOOL ART & PROCESS EXHIBITS. A GRAND TOTAL of \$40,000 for COMPETITION

Days of the Fair

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| WEDNESDAY, July 13th | Automobile Day |
| THURSDAY " 14th | Manufacturers' Day |
| FRIDAY " 15th | Schools and Children |
| SATURDAY " 16th | Travelers' Day |
| SUNDAY " 17th | Municipalities' Day |
| MONDAY " 18th | Citizens' Day |
| TUESDAY " 19th | Farmers and the Press |
| WEDNESDAY " 20th | American Day |
| THURSDAY " 21st | Ladies' Day |
| FRIDAY " 22nd | Review Day |
| SATURDAY " 23rd | |

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Gateway



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the Land
of Fortune

JULY

13-23

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In our catalogue which is issued at regular intervals and which will be mailed regularly to those requesting same we quote bargain prices on upwards of three hundred of the most economical lines of Staple Groceries on the market.

Each one of the thousands of readers of this paper, who through co-operation are endeavouring to get in touch with the best markets possible should have a copy of this catalogue regularly, thereby keeping in touch with the best that is offered in the greatest market centre of the west.

To those who intend visiting Winnipeg during the Great Industrial Exhibition we extend a hearty invitation to visit us at our Sample Rooms, at No. 610 Portage Ave. You may not wish to place an order at that time but it will be to our mutual benefit to get acquainted.

In the meantime, if you have not a copy of our Catalogue drop us a Card and you will receive it by return mail.



MUNRO'S

DIRECT TO YOU
GROCCERS

PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Honesty; Elevators vs. Farmers

Editor, GUIDE:—Some time ago, while on my way to St. Paul, I overheard two men in the seat opposite talking about the feeding value of grain. Thinking they were farmers and talking about something I was interested in, I moved over to their seat. But when I sat down they immediately stopped talking, so I excused myself for disturbing them, explaining that, as I was a farmer I was interested in their conversation. It turned out that one of them was a college student who had heard the professor explaining the feeding value of the different kinds of grain. I remained in conversation with them, and the discussion turned on the subject of government ownership of elevators. The other gentleman seemed strongly opposed to the principle and what I had to say in favor of it, so I said to him, "I am afraid you must be one of the elevator men." "No," he said, "I am not an elevator man. I am only a traveller looking after some of the elevators in the North West for an elevator company." "Oh," I said, "Then you are one of the men hired by the Combine to watch that the other men hired by the Combine to steal from the farmer do not also steal from the Combine." "Yes," he said, "if you choose to put it that way."

But he went on to say that he did not see how an employer could have confidence in any man whom he had hired to steal for him, as he would be very much afraid that the employee would steal from him as well. I agreed with him and said that it would be necessary to use the same precautions that the Elevator Combine was now using. He expressed a decided opinion to the effect that he did not believe the Combine hired their buyers to steal from the farmers. I told him that my experience with the Combine was limited to three buyers, but these buyers must all have been working for the same man as their orders were the same, namely, to weigh so and so, and take so much dockage, and if they did not obey orders they would lose their jobs. One of the buyers quit the business of his own accord, saying that a man could not run an elevator for a Combine and live a Christian life.

The traveller then asked me how the stealing was done. I explained to him that it was done in different ways, sometimes by weighing the farmer's load lighter, sometimes by excessive dockage, and sometimes by making mistakes (?) in figuring up the weight of the load. The method employed depends upon the man he has to deal with. If the farmer knows his business the buyer perhaps only employs one of these methods. But if the farmer is a greenhorn, he usually employs all three. I know of one case where the farmer took the precaution to weigh his load on the city scales before driving up to the elevator. The elevator man weighed his load light and the farmer informed him of the fact. Then he figured it up again and discovered his mistake (?). I went on to give him a number of instances of a similar nature. The traveller contended that my experience did not prove that all elevator men were dishonest. Then I gave him a personal experience.

I was farming in Iowa and took a number of loads of oats to the elevator. On the first load I had only forty-eight bushels. The oats they raise down there are not so heavy as they are here. The next load I was sure would weigh fifty bushels. But when I got to the elevator I only had forty-six bushels. I had tramped it in and was very much surprised and told the buyer so. He pretended to weigh it again but with the same result, and said that the oats must be lighter. The next load I did not tramp, for I thought if it weighed lighter when it is tramped there is no use doing it. This load turned out only forty-four bushels. Not satisfied with stealing from me on the weight, he next informed me that the oats were a lighter grade and that he would have to pay me a bushel for them and told me I had been trying to cheat him. I protested that they were the same oats, out of the same bin, but he tried to make it appear as though I were a thief and he had caught me in the act. I did not have the advantage of a city scale, but had to take just what he would give me. I got so disgusted that I decided not to sell any more grain that year. Some time after I heard this same honest elevator man say that he had shipped out seven

carloads of grain more than he had bought. How did he get it? Through his honesty, I suppose.

Then the traveller proceeded to tell me of an experience he had, to show that a farmer is sometimes dishonest too. He said that one day he was in an elevator when a farmer came up with a load of grain. The buyer was busy, so he proceeded to empty the load. He found sand in it and on questioning the farmer, the farmer denied that there was sand in the load. He afterwards admitted that the end board had come out of his wagon box and in scraping up the wheat he might have got some sand in it. The elevator traveller gave this as a striking example of dishonesty. But I told him that in all probability the farmer considered that in any case he would be done out of several bushels and if the sand went unnoticed he would get even for once.

The traveller then told another story to prove that there were dishonest farmers. He said he was working for a commission firm that was handling eggs and they got their eggs from the country merchants. On repacking the eggs it was found that the two bottom tiers in some of the cases were empty. The merchant wondered why there was a shortage in his returns, and when the explanation was given him he said he had sent in the eggs just as he received them from the farmer. Then I asked the traveller if he had anything to show for this but the merchant's word. He replied that he hadn't, but that it was just like a farmer's trick. I told him about a merchant who had had a can of honey returned because it was only half full. The merchant sent a clerk down to the furnace with the honey and told him to melt it until it filled the can and then he would sell it for a full can. And it is as likely that the merchant with the eggs put the blame on the farmer to cover up his own dishonesty.

The discussion once more turned on the elevator question and my friend asked me why it was that if there was so much money in the elevator business, so many elevator companies are so anxious to sell out. "Simply because they know that their days are numbered. First they have aroused the distrust of the farmers, second, they know that the elevators are going to be taken over by the farmers sooner or later, and they will handle their own grain." The traveller said he thought it would be hard for the working man to get a living if the farmers ever should get together and run the grain trade, and explained that once they had the grain trade in their own hands they would command any price they liked, and if it wasn't paid they could hold the grain till it would have to be paid. I told him that the farmers' only aim was to do away with the middlemen, and thus by lessening the cost of handling the farmer would get more for his produce without raising the cost to the consumer. My friend agreed with this, but, as of regretting that he had given way to his better feelings, added that farmers, as a class were distrustful. I told him that we had greater reason for being distrustful than any other class of people on earth, and drew his attention to a remark in the speech of the secretary of the Manufacturers Association at their banquet in Winnipeg. This man said something to the effect that if the 2,500 members of the Manufacturers' Association chose to do so, they could, by united action, bring the whole country to the verge of starvation. Yet these "poor creatures" go up to the government and plead that they cannot live as manufacturers if they be not privileged with bonuses on the manufactured article. Then when we come to buy the article we are asked five prices for it and told if we do not care to pay that much we can leave it.

On the next station being called out, my friend grabbed his coat and grip and hurried out, saying as he left, "Well, I may meet you again some day and we will continue the discussion."

Now, brother farmers, you can see from this that the Combines and all our abusers know full well that if we all got together and used our full force as one man we could get anything we wanted done and for fear we will do that our oppressors are doing everything in their power to create distrust among the farmers and keep them from uniting as long as possible.

THEODORE A. MILLER.
Oakbluff, Man.

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Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PEERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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Opening N. H. Neill

WILL open an exclusive Optical Store at 274 Portage Ave. (Birks' Block), Winnipeg, about 1st August. Mr. NEILL'S years of experience in the East and his position as manager of the optical department of D. R. DINGWALL, LTD., for the last eight years are suggestive of the services the public may expect in his new quarters.

Many styles of glasses offered are exclusive designs. Lenses and mountings made by him are of the highest quality. Mr. Neill respectfully solicits the pleasure of taking care of any inquiries and wants in his special department.

PRESCRIPTION OPTICIAN

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TO JOIN LAKES.

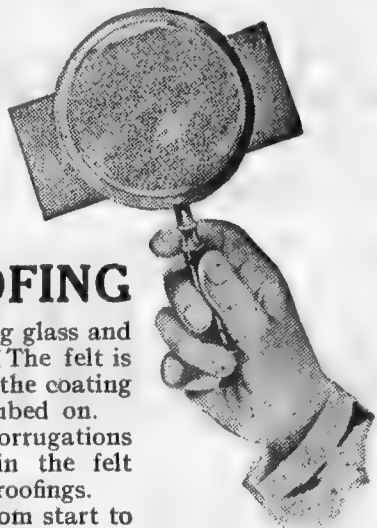
Efforts to get the governments at Ottawa and Washington to act together for the improvement of Rainy River are being made by thirty-one northern counties of Minnesota. The plan is to make the river more open for navigation so as to furnish means of water transportation between the great lakes and the Lake of the Woods, helping to open territory now accessible only by the Canadian Pacific and the Minnesota and International. Of these roads the Canadian lines are but branches and the Minnesota and the International serves

but two Minnesota counties.

The plan, as it will be outlined to the two governments involves a canal with three locks connecting Rainy and Pigeon Rivers, thus furnishing a waterway between Hudson Bay and Chicago and New York, via the great lakes, and Hudson Bay to New Orleans, via the great lakes and Chicago canal and the Mississippi river. The movement for these improvements was started at a recent meeting at Crookston, Minn., but was not announced, pending the notification of the authorities at Washington on account of the international character of the project.

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In choosing most roofings it is a problem to know what you are getting for your money. But with **Paroid Roofing** you get facts that guarantee you the most serviceable and most economical ready roofing you could buy. For example take a strip of



NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

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You don't see in **Paroid** corrugations in the coating and defects in the felt that you see in most ready roofings.

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When you see **Paroid** on your building, if you are not satisfied tell us and we will send you a cheque for the full cost of the roofing and the cost of laying it. If any Bird Neponset Product ever fails because of defective manufacture we will replace it. If a broader guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

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Why?

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THEY have two nailing edges, and all nail heads are covered
THEY have a continuous lock at bottom
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The name, **Martin-Orme**, is the greatest assurance of piano value, whether the consideration be musical quality or architectural beauty. It represents faultless construction, exceptional tonal quality and durability which cannot be successfully equalled or imitated.

For Real Pleasure you want a **Martin-Orme**

These Pianos mean Dollars SAVED to you

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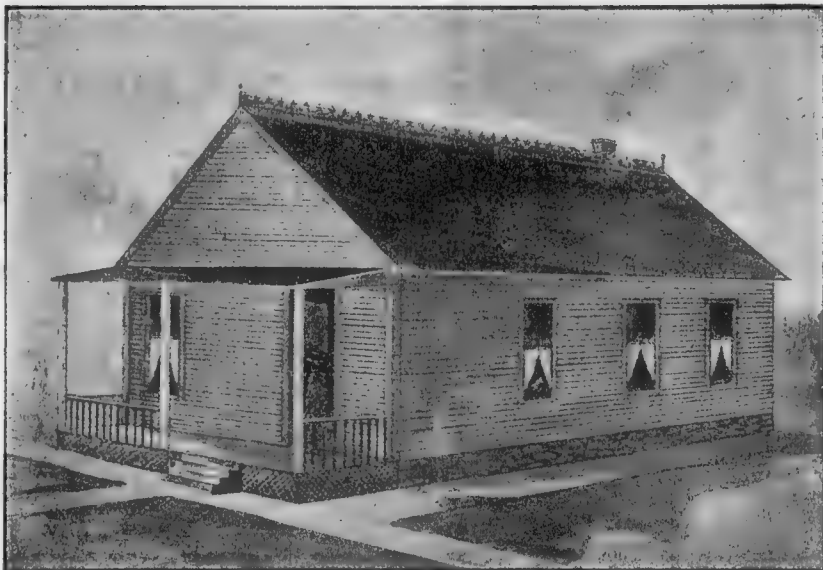
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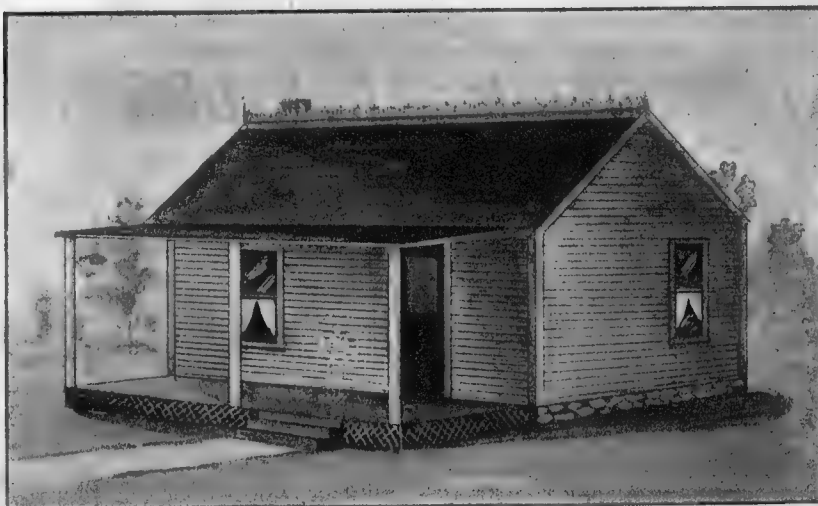
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PROVISION has been made for supplying your present wants—the things you need now and must have, at prices that appeal to economy-wise people.

You order, to be filled with greatest satisfaction to yourself, should be mailed to us during the early days of the Sale.

Each year we make preparations for this Sale which seem to surpass the outcome of even our highest expectations, yet the advancing weeks of the sale usually find us sold out of many popular lines.

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You don't need to be sure of your crop before ordering. We take all that risk on our own shoulders.

Order what twine you will need on present expectations. Then if anything happens between now and harvest so that you do not want the twine we will take it off your hands.

The superior quality of Eaton twine is more clearly demonstrated every day. Grain growers, hundreds of them, tell us of their satisfaction with Eaton Twine. Many say it is the best twine they ever used and when this comes from men who have often been using twine for 20 years or more it means nothing short of the highest quality.

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There is one page of harness values in our Sale Catalogue that alone would make it of greatest value to farmers. Then there are specials in Tools, Hardware, Harvesters' Gloves and working clothes that talk strong from the standpoint of price and wear. Be sure to get a copy of :: :: the Sale Catalogue, Write for it now; just a post card will do. :: ::

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YOU are no longer dependent on any Elevator Trust to handle your grain. You have your own agency: THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

Last Year was Record Year

The Farmers' Company started in September, 1906. Here is its history:

| | Grain handled during year | Shares Sold to Date | Paid up Capital to Date |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| JULY, 1907 | 2,500,000 bus. | 1853 | \$11,795 |
| JULY, 1908 | 5,000,000 " | 2932 | 20,385 |
| JULY, 1909 | 7,500,000 " | 7,558 | 120,708 |
| JULY, 1910 | 16,000,000 " | 14,000 | 290,000 |

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. was established BY the farmers FOR the farmers.

What has this Company done?

It has practically removed through Competition the spread between street and track prices of grain,

It has placed the farmer independent of the Elevator Trust.



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ONE OF THE LARGEST GRAIN OFFICES IN CANADA. CALL AN



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If your car leaks in transit or is wrecked, you have experts here to handle your case without expense to yourself.



DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT, GRAIN
A sample of your car is kept in these tin boxes for a month or grade, we have the evidence to hand

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NOTE: Alberta Farmers will please at
EXCHANGE BUILDING,

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A CALL AND SEE US. YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

It has provided every possible means for protecting the interests of the Shippers against excessive dockage, low grades, loss of grain during transit, and other risks. It has, in the past four years, saved millions of dollars for the Western farmers.

What is this Company going to do?

That depends on YOU, the farmers of Western Canada. This is your Company and it will be whatever you make it. We are only commencing. We have much to do yet before we can secure the full value of our grain. One thing we need is an open sample market, where grain will be sold to the highest bidder for what it is worth. The past has only shown us what we can do. If every loyal farmer will take stock and ship his grain to his own Company and see that his neighbor does the same our future is assured.

Don't leave Winnipeg without calling at the office, 7th floor, Keewayden Building, Portage Ave. East. This is your Company and we want you to make use of it. We are always pleased to give you any information you may wish concerning the grain trade.



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e tin boxes for a month or more. If you are not satisfied with your
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If you have not already a share in THE FARMERS' COMPANY, call and see us or write for particulars. Every farmer should have an interest
in this great Organization. It will pay him well.

You Know What Horseless Harvesting Means to You

You know what time can be saved—how much crop can be saved, if you have a surer, quicker way of harvesting than with horses. Knowing this it is up to you to find out all about the Gas Traction Binder Hitch, because this Hitch successfully solves the problem of horseless harvesting.

The Gas Traction Binder Hitch

lets you use any number of binders of any size or make, in connection with any traction engine. If that statement interests you, stop reading this advertisement right here, get a post card, write on it that you want to know more about the Gas Traction Binder Hitch, and send it to us. If you don't do it right now you may neglect it.

Read What It Does

With the Gas Traction Binder Hitch attach any number of binders to your engine. Each binder will cut its full swath—will run exactly where the operator desires. No side-draft. No running over bundles—the sharpest corners turned perfectly. Your interest is roused now, Mr. Farmer, isn't it?

Do your harvesting when it should be done. Do from 75 to 200 acres per day according to the number of binders. Cost won't be more than 25 cents per acre. One-half the time, one-third the expense of horses. And absolutely certain.

We Guarantee The Gas Traction Hitch

We know where we're at with our Hitch. It is not an experiment. It has been tested and proved by thousands. If upon trial it does not prove satisfactory—no pay. One hitch for every binder. Shipped on approval.

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 See us Sure at the Winnipeg Exhibition
Land Plowing Contest

Gas Traction Company, Winnipeg, Man.

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You Have "Horse Sense" Now Get "Gas Traction Sense"

While writing your card about the Gas Traction Binder Hitch mention that you want our beautifully printed book "The Passing of the Horse." By return mail you will receive the greatest traction engine catalog ever printed. Clearly written—beautifully illustrated—truthful in every detail—facts, figures and photographs furnished by actual users of The Gas Traction Engine—these are but a few of the sterling features of this splendid book. From cover to cover it is crammed full of earnest, honest Gas Traction Sense—and it's all free to you for the mere asking. Once you read this interesting book you will readily understand why



The Gas Traction Engine

Is the only Traction Engine Sold Absolutely on Approval

The liberality of our sales policy at once makes it apparent that The Gas Traction Engine is "best." Back up that liberal sales policy with a "Golden Rule" guarantee that states spec-

ifically just what the engine will do in your own hands on your own farm, and The Gas Traction Engine is immediately placed above suspicion. That is unquestionably the kind of an engine you want—an all-purpose farm engine, fully guaranteed and sold absolutely on approval.

Write for a FREE copy of "The Passing of the Horse"—now.

Before you forget it put down your name and address on a post card or a slip of paper and mail it to us at once. You may not need an engine today, but you will eventually want The Gas Traction Engine to do all the work on your farm—so write immediately for a free copy of "The Passing of the Horse" and make yourself acquainted with the many superior qualities of this unequalled all-purpose farm power. Do it now.

Gas Traction Company, Winnipeg, Man.

First Builders Multiple Cylinder Farm Tractors made in Canada

Ottawa Government Takes Notice

The following was published in the Winnipeg Free Press on June 22nd as an Ottawa despatch:

In view of the separation of the ministers for the holiday season, the government will not, prior to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return from his western trip, take up and deal with any questions which can remain in abeyance meanwhile. Thus the large question of reciprocity with the United States awaits the reassembling of the ministers in the early autumn. Another question of general public interest which is to come up for consideration immediately after the holidays is that of the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. It can be stated that the decision of the government will undoubtedly be to take over all the terminal elevators at the lake front, and make them a government monopoly.

This is the course which is being urged upon the government by its expert advisers in this matter. It is understood here that all the officials of the department of trade and commerce, who have to deal with the regulation and inspection of the grain trade, are in favor of this radical step as the only thing possible under the circumstances.

The demand for government ownership of terminal elevators has now been made for some years by the Grain Growers of Western Canada. Some two or three

years ago the Dominion government provided for the supervision of the terminal elevators by officials of the department of trade and commerce, and it was hoped that this would sufficiently meet the requirements of the situation. The recent revelations of the manipulation of grades in the elevators, which resulted in heavy fines being handed out to the offending elevator companies, have, it is said, convinced the officials that the present system is inadequate, and that the only satisfactory alternative is out-and-out government ownership.

The demand of the western farmers for government ownership of these elevators has been strongly re-enforced from other influential quarters. The grain exporters of Winnipeg have strongly urged that this be done, and the millers of Ontario and Eastern Canada have been equally insistent in the advocacy of this change. It is urged by all these parties that under the existing conditions grades are tampered with to the disadvantage of both the growers and the sellers of wheat, and also to the detriment of the reputation of Canadian wheat in English markets. It is known that Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, which

is the largest wheat raising province in the Dominion, has strongly urged this course upon the government.

In taking over these elevators the Dominion government will not be entering upon a new departure. The Dominion government already own and operate elevators at Port Colborne, Port Dalhousie, Halifax and West St. John. The terminal elevators of Montreal are owned and operated by the Montreal harbor commission, which is, in substance, a department of the government. The rates charged at the Montreal elevators are very low.

It is understood that the government will be advised to take over all terminal elevators, making this a government monopoly and placing them probably in charge of a commission with extensive powers. It will not be possible to do this until the next session of the Dominion house, when legislation to this end will be passed.

REDISTRIBUTION IN 1912

An order in council has been passed at Ottawa fixing June 1, next as the day which the census will be taken throughout Canada. The schedules, which have been approved by the governor-in-council, are practically the same as those of other years. It is expected that the figures will all be tabulated in time to make it possible for the government to introduce a distribution bill during the session of 1912 which will probably be the last session of the present parliament before dissolution.

ELEVATOR ACT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Owing to the demand for copies of the Manitoba Elevator Act the Elevator Commission are having a large number of copies printed. They will be mailed free on request to any person requesting them. Letters should be addressed to The Manitoba Elevator Commission, Winnipeg. Copies of the Act can also be had by request from the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**DON'T CUSS WHEN A BELT BREAKS
IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT**

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RED CROSS THRESHER BELTS

AND KEEP THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

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OUR LINE OF
**Farm Implements, Wagons
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IS MOST COMPLETE



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but we invite all Visitors to make our
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METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

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TORONTO AND WINNIPEG (50)

Western Canada Factory:

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Two Good Things For Farmers

—a trouble-proof fence and a trouble-proof fencepost.

STANDARD Woven Wire Fence

is all No. 9 hard drawn steel wire, heavily galvanized—with "The Tie That Binds", which locks on the running wire and lies smooth on both sides.

OUR NEW STEEL POSTS are bent at right angles, which gives the necessary strength without the expense of solid or tubular steel.

Don't buy blindly. Learn the facts about wire fences in our book. Sent free if you write—also sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

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SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

The Arts Course may be taken without attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909—10.

For Catalogue write the Registrar,
GEO. Y. CHOWN, B.A.,
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Does your Watch require Cleaning or Repairs? If so mail your Watch to

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Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler
BRANDON, MAN.

Dominion Crop Report

The census statistics office at Ottawa has issued a report on the estimated area and condition of the principal field crops of Canada at the end of May, based on the reports of a large staff of correspondents. The area under fall wheat is put down at 707,200 acres, which is 45,100 acres more than last year and its per cent. of standard condition is given as 87.65, which is 5.50 higher than last year's. Spring wheat is given an area of 8,587,600 acres, being 1,499,300 acres more than last year, and its condition as compared with the end of May last year is 91.49 to 92.15.

Oats, which has an area of 9,864,100 acres, is 561,500 acres more than last year, and its condition at the end of May was 93.95. A year ago its condition was 92.32. The area of barley is 1,834,000 acres or 30,500 acres less than last year and its condition is reported at 92.94 compared with 91.49 last year.

The rye crop continues to decrease, but its condition is about the same as a year ago. Peas with 386,100 acres, are less than last year 7,200 acres and condition is 93.01 as compared with 90.59 last year. The area of mixed grains is 575,600 acres or 6,400 acres less than last year and their condition at the end of May was 94.72, compared with 91.71 last year. The area in hay and clover is given as 8,510,400 acres, which is 305,100 acres more than last year and the condition is 97.64 or 7.28 more than in 1909.

The area of all these field crops is reported at 30,554,200 acres, which is 2,359,300 acres more than last year's and 4,951,050 acres more than in 1908.

The largest increase has taken place in wheat, which has now reached 9,294,800 acres. In 1909 it was 7,750,400 acres and in 1908 it was 8,10,300 acres which is a gain in two years of 2,684,500 acres or more than 40 per cent.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta increased their area in wheat from 2,495,466 acres in 1900 to 5,624,000 acres in 1908 and to 8,395,400 acres in 1910. In Saskatchewan alone the increase of this year over last year is 1,163,000 acres. Ontario shows an increase in fall wheat of from 581,100 to 609,200 acres and in oats from 3,142,200 to 3,272,000 acres; Quebec from 1,574,100 to 1,649,600 acres; Manitoba from 1,390,000 to 1,451,000 acres; Saskatchewan from 1,847,000 to 1,973,000 acres, and Alberta from 820,000 to 974,000 acres.

Condition of pasture is over 100 in the Maritime provinces and Quebec. It is 93.60 in Ontario, 89 in British Columbia and around 80 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Alfalfa is growing in favor in all provinces, but especially in Ontario, where a large number of correspondents report upon increased areas in this crop. Effects of the late frost have been felt in many places, and injury has been done to fruits and tender vegetables in some localities, but the generally prevailing low temperatures of April and May have strengthened the field crops and have left them better able to withstand the attacks of night frosts, and reserving and replanting have been less necessary than in former years.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed please find \$1.00 for one year's subscription to THE GUIDE, as my subscription expires this month. Send THE GUIDE to my address, same as before, F. W. Peters, Rosthern, Sask. I may say that THE GUIDE is the farmer's true friend as a newspaper, and feel like patting you on the back for the way you ferret out these little sly money making schemes of the different financial combines and trusts, all bent on beating the producer out of every dollar and cent that they can. I also greatly appreciate the open handed way you go after the government, as I believe that our government would be only too pleased (?) to give us farmers a square deal if we were in a position to compel them to do it, and it seems to me it is coming to that in the near future, and of course THE GUIDE has played a very important part in the means towards securing these conditions.

Rosthern, Sask. F. W. PETERS.

Exhibition Visitors

The Following List has been Carefully Selected for Your Inspection while in the City:

40 ft. on Victoria St., between Grain Exchange Building and Bank of Montreal. Price \$700 per foot, \$10,000 cash, balance arranged to suit.

65 ft. on Pembina St., corner of McMillan. Price \$175 per foot, on suitable terms.

Corner Sherbrooke and Broadway, 116 x 132, price \$30,000. This property has light on three sides, and is one of the best apartment sites in the City.

41 ft. on Charlotte St., price \$200 per foot.

33 ft. on Chestnut St., price \$46 per foot. This lot is situated near the Assiniboine River, and would make a beautiful site for a home.

Fully modern house of eight rooms on Bannatyne Ave., east of Nena. 33 ft. lot, a great snap at \$5,000.

About 500 acres of Suburban acreage, near the South City limits, price \$125 per acre. This is positively the best speculation in acreage near the City.

Full list of improved farms, wild land and vacant city lots, on application to:

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There is no chance work about *Stephens* Paint.

When you buy *Stephens* you know you are buying a paint that will live longer, protect better, retain its color more evenly than any other paint you can buy.

Using *Stephens* means more money saved to you. Buy it every time. At all hardware dealers.

Write us for descriptive booklet No. 33 and handsome color cards.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA



Saskatchewan Exhibition Promises Well

Reports indicate that the Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Regina, August 2-5 inclusive, will be bigger and better than ever.

Regina ratepayers recently voted to raise a large sum for the improvement of the exhibition grounds and contractors are now at work. The main exhibition building will have 18,000 square feet of floor space and will provide accommodation for a large number of displays. Other structures are now being erected: Agricultural and horticultural building, administration offices, five hundred lineal feet of race horse stabling, two large stock barns in addition to the ten formerly built, a large sheep and swine stable and other smaller buildings. The erection of these buildings entail an expense between seventy-five and one hundred thousand dollars.

The management of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association are using every effort to make the Saskatchewan Provincial Fair rank with the best in the West. They are putting forth a prize list in all departments that will attract exhibitors from all over the Dominion.

The live stock section, as in every Western fair, is one of the big things of the event and the interest that is being shown by breeders from all provinces, both Western and Eastern, indicate that the exhibit in these classes at this year's fair will be among the biggest of the big things of the West.

Over six thousand dollars is hung up in prizes for the horse racing events and horsemen are taking the keenest interest. The half-mile track is among the fastest in Canada, and the struggles among the thoroughbreds should be interesting. Many amusement features of a high standard will take place twice daily before the grand stand. The leader among these is the Blanche McKinney

Company, of Kansas city, who put on a program of daring Wild West feats and classic races. The grand stand has been greatly enlarged and will now seat over five thousand spectators.

A new department that is attracting a great deal of attention is the school exhibits. The school department of the province is giving this much attention, with a result that a large space has been set aside for its accommodation. To further encourage the children the association have decided to present each school child in the province with a complimentary ticket to the fair.

Railroad excursions from all points in Saskatchewan will be run to the fair

LEROSS ACTIVE

A meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held here last Monday evening, and there was a fair attendance of members, the president, Mr. Frank Brazier, in the chair. Mr. J. H. Wilson, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and it was moved and carried, "That we send the petition regarding building a station and elevator at LeRoss to the Railway Commission." Moved and carried, "That we have a picnic of the Grain Growers' Association and the town of LeRoss towards the end of June." The organizing secretary, Mr. C. Lunn, being in town gave an address, and informed us of the futile efforts of certain parties who had been disseminating untruths regarding the work of the Association and especially of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and demonstrated very clearly that farmers had been immensely benefitted through the work of the latter, some shippers having made over \$100 per car more by shipping through them than they would have done through any other channel. He also read letters stating that farmers had received as much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents

per bushel more for grain than the prices quoted in the the Winnipeg papers on the same day for the same grade. Many other interesting matters were dealt with, and he recommended all farmers to subscribe for THE GUIDE, which is becoming more and more interesting and useful to farmers, and urged all present to be sure and read the article on "Observer" in this (May 25) issue of THE GUIDE.

JAS. H. WILSON, Sec.-Treas.
LeRoss, Sask.

OUR FAMILY IS GROWING

Enclosed please find Money Order for \$10, being one-half of the subscriptions already handed in by the members of our association. Will you kindly place us on the affiliated list. Also send me fifty membership cards, as there are many more anxious to join. Also a copy of the constitution and by-laws, and any other information that may be of use to me.

H. B. SELLERS, Sec.
River Course, Sask.

MEETING AT VERIGIN

A meeting was held at Verigin on May 21st. A big crowd came up in spite of the bad weather. J. K. Johnson, presided. He gave an eloquent address on the objects of the association and by some plain facts showed it was the duty of all Grain Growers to give their assistance in the great work of solidifying the farmers of this great province. The result was that seventeen paid their dollar. The following officers were elected: J. Clark, president; W. Franklin, vice-president; J. Van de Sompel, secretary-treasurer; J. K. Johnson, H. Scott, C. Rear, E. Brown, J. K. Johnson, H. Scott, C. Rear, E. Brown, T. Thomas, G. Franklin, directors.

ANOTHER YOUNGSTER BORN

Having started an Association of Grain Growers in the Highclevé District, I am enclosing you \$6, being half of the membership fees already received.

HARVEY COLE, Sec.
Raymore, Sask.

GOVAN WANTS COMMISSION

We are anxious to know the date and place of your Elevator Commission sitting in this vicinity. We think that since this place is the largest wheat shipping point on the Kirkella line, you should hold one of your meetings here. I think we could get a good turnout to such a meeting. However, we are anxious to send delegates to the nearest point to this place, if you will let me know the date and place.

H. S. NEELY, Sec.
Govan, Sask.

A SITTING WANTED

Your letter to hand re the Elevator Commission. Is it possible to hold a sitting at Semans? We have over one hundred members of the G.G.A. Could you let me know the date they will sit at Nokomis? Kindly supplement the list of questions sent in your letter of April 13, and any questions likely to come up before the commission. We would like to get every one to turn out and discuss them, and then select a committee to attend the nearest sitting.

V. T. N. PELLETT, Sec.
Semans, Sask.

BATH TUB TRUST

A \$100,000,000 combination is being formed in New York which if perfected will doubtless be called the "Bath Tub Trust." Already it has ordered a rise in the price of its products from 20 to 30 per cent., which will mean something like a \$25,000,000 annual tax upon the people of the United States. It also purposes to put practically all the small jobbers but of business. Sixteen companies are involved in the deal. They manufacture not only tubs, but almost every kind of sanitary enamelled ware. For the reason that their products have come to be an absolute necessary equipment of a modern home, the advance in prices, if enforced, will affect every householder and rent payer who lives according to the health standards of today. The corporation^s in the combination control 95 per cent. of the total output and accordingly jobbers say that if the trust is consummated there will be no escape.

The Choice of Thousands of Farmers OVERLAND! OVERLAND!! OVERLAND!!!

The Car that Lasts for Years. How long do you want your Car to Last?

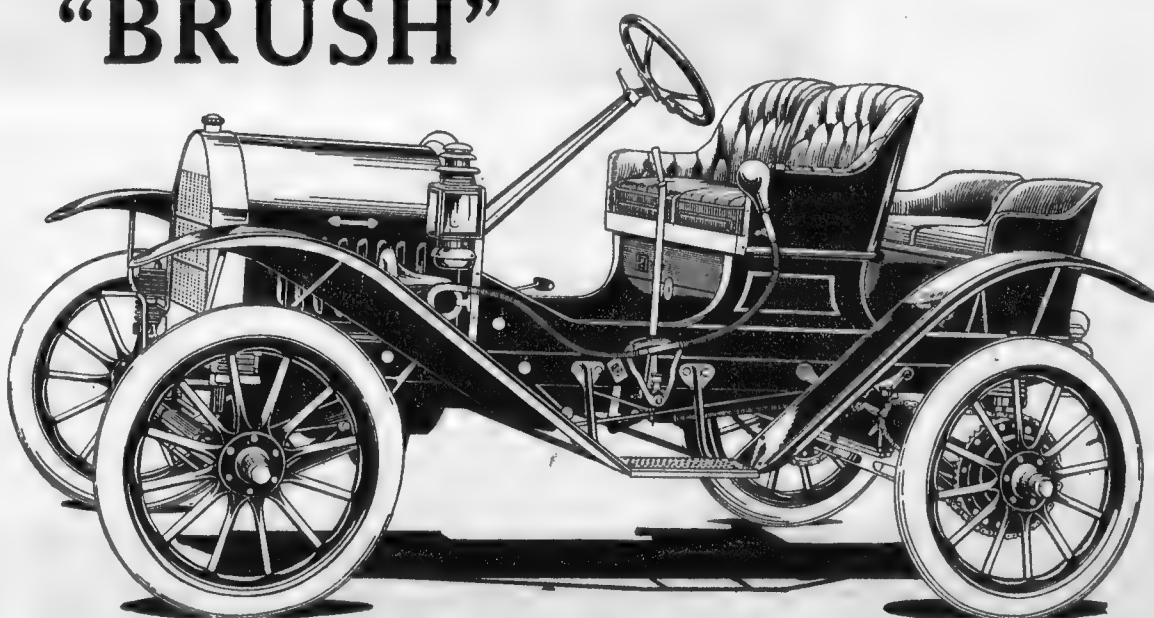
Some makers give a guarantee for 30 days, or 60, or 90 days, but is that what you want? No! You are not buying an automobile for one month, or three. You expect to use the car for YEARS. You are not investing your good money in a car which the makers "believe" will stand up for a few days, and after that say: "Well, it's YOUR car now—fix it yourself." No, what you want is a real car like the OVERLAND—a car that's right. 13 types of body, 2 sizes—25 to 40 horse-power. Prices Range from \$1,420 to \$2,500, F.O.B. Regina or Winnipeg.

"BRUSH"

Everyman's Car

RELIABLE

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Everyman's Car

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Model D 30. Double Rumble Seat, \$780. F.O.B. Regina or Winnipeg.

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A 32 h.p. American-Abell Special Plow Engine breaking prairie on one of the C.P.R. Farms N.E. of Calgary, owned and operated by A. R. Strang.

Dear Sirs,

I have broke more land with my American-Abell Plow Engine than any other Engine in this locality. It is a first-class Engine.

Yours truly,

A. R. STRANG

Grundler's Camp Ground at end of section.

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It is easy to farm in Canada with the aid of American-Abell Plow Engines. They are Up-to-date.



A 32 h.p. American-Abell Special Plow Engine plowing on the noted Stock Farm of Sir Wm. Van Horne, at East Selkirk, Man. These Engines do the work on any kind of land.

As we will not have an Exhibit on the grounds of any of the Western Fairs, we very cordially invite all visitors to make our offices and warerooms their headquarters. We have a complete line of machinery for inspection and our salesmen will be at your service.

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of playing so artistically as is provided for you in the Melodant, the Phrasing Lever, the Artstyle Music Rolls and the Melody Buttons, for all of these are exclusive features of the Angelus Player Piano. Our magnificent exhibit of Grand and Upright Pianos, Player Pianos, etc., will be seen in the Main Building on the Fair Grounds, next exhibit to Eaton's. We have also a splendid showing of Pianos and Columbia, Edison and Victor Talking Machines at our City Ware-rooms, 295 Portage Avenue. Don't fail to look us up. Catalogue No. 21 and descriptive literature mailed on application.

TO out-of-town people, as well as city folk, whether in the market for a new piano or not, we extend a cordial invitation to examine these splendid new models - by far the most worthy and most beautiful pianos ever brought into Western Canada. These new instruments, which form a part of our exhibit, alone are well worth going many miles to see. Just think of it - TEN different makes of high grade pianos, comprising 40 styles within easy access of your door. Your choice would surely be

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Special Discounts during Exhibition Week

Pianos at \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500

THREE YEARS TO PAY IF DESIRED

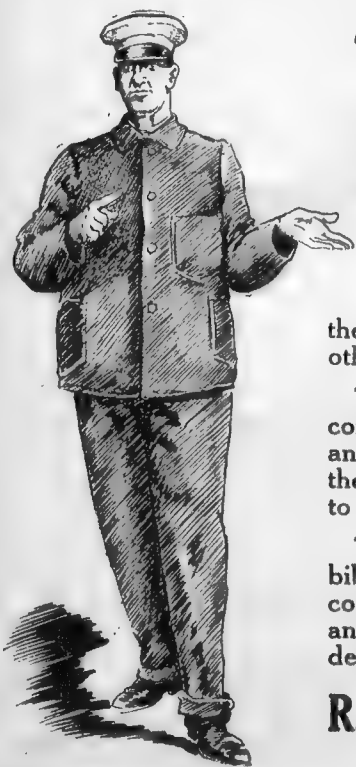
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We are exclusive agents for the Angelus Player Piano, admitted to be the most perfect player piano, enabling anyone to play any music artistically. No other player piano save the Angelus offers the wonderful means

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they give more satisfaction than any other line ever did.

The K. of R. Factory has a very complete system of inspection, and any garments that do not come up to the required standard are not allowed to go out.

This Suit I have on is the standard bib and coat, none to equal them for comfort and service. Take my advice and give them a trial. Almost any dealer will get them for you.

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OURS is not cheap insurance, but an article that CAN BE DEPENDED UPON, and the price is reasonable.

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The Alberta Provincial Exhibition

June 30th to July 7th, 1910

Never in the history of the annual exhibition at Calgary have the directors had such a splendid list of special features to instruct and interest visitors. The exhibits are numerous and of the best quality. Everyone will be interested in several of the following features:—

Acre yield competition, milking machine demonstration, demonstration of various grades of commercial cattle, grading up from native stock with pure-bred stallions, forestry demonstration, art and china loan exhibit. Freight paid on all exhibits originating in Alberta. Reproduction of the signing of Indian Treaty No. 7 of 1877, the Navassars Ladies' Band, the best attractions, good racing, the midway, including A. I. G. Barnes' trained wild animal circus. Special passenger rates, special trains and a grand excursion to Banff on July 7th.

The live stock, agricultural and industrial exhibits promise to more than keep pace with the development of the province. Enquiries have been received which indicate that the entries will be large, and never before has there been such a call for space for industrial exhibits. Many exhibitors are doubling their space of last year. The beautiful new Australian bean wood and maple fixtures (140 feet long and costing over \$2,000) used by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Seattle Exposition, are now installed in the industrial building.

The exhibit of threshing machinery and general agricultural machinery and outside exhibits will also be large and numerous.

Special Forestry Demonstration

The Dominion Forestry Branch are utilizing a portion of the exhibition grounds as a demonstration plot, to show the possibilities of tree planting in Alberta on land which is open prairie. The exhibit will be most interesting this year, and will become more so at each succeeding exhibition. In addition to the plantation exhibit, lectures will be given on

forestry daily by Mr. Arch. Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Tree Planting Division. The lecture will be in the sale pavillion.

Acre Yield Competition

Alberta is becoming famous for record crops, and every district holds the record. The new acre yield competition is providing the opportunity for them to get their record yields together. This will be the most interesting feature ever presented to grain men. Entries have been made from all over the province. About 75 yields will be shown, and this new idea will be a huge success. The amount of grain on an acre must be shown, and the average must have been taken from the entire field, which must not be less than 10 acres, except in the case of flax, which must be at least 5 acres. The grain from each field will be in a huge pile in the large agricultural building. It will be judged first and then piled in order of merit. The judging will be done on the following basis:—60 per cent. for quality, 20 per cent. for purity, 15 per cent. for quantity or yield and 5 per cent. for acreage. The prizes offered are as follows and the freight charges are paid by the exhibition:—

| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th |
|--------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Sp. Wheat... | \$100 | \$50 | \$25 | \$15 | \$10 | \$5 |
| Winter Wheat | 100 | 50 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Oats..... | 100 | 50 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Barley..... | 75 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Flax..... | 60 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 5 |

Milking Machine Demonstration

Dairying is a very important industry in Alberta. Help on a dairy farm is hard to get, therefore, the milking machine which is so largely used in the United States, where the difficulties are the same, is a subject of great interest to our dairy-men. At the present time there is not a milking machine in operation in Alberta, and, therefore, no opportunity to inspect machines when actually milking the cows. The exhibition directors are now in-

stalling at the grounds a complete Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy milking machine, and have secured a herd of 20 cows to demonstrate the machine at the exhibition. Prof. W. J. Elliott, B.S.A., Supt. of the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm at Strathmore, has had a wide experience with the milking machine. He will take charge of the demonstration and give instructive lectures each day. The demonstration and lectures will be in the large sale pavillion where there is comfortable seating accommodation for from twelve to fifteen hundred people. Four different makes of up-to-date stanchions will be used to stable the cows in the pavillion, and will form a most interesting feature of the demonstration.

Commercial Live Stock Demonstration

In order to give cattle men a greater interest in the Exhibition, arrangements have been made with Messrs. P. Burns & Co., for an exhibit representing the various grades of commercial cattle. Four or five head of each class usually quoted in the stock reports will be shown, and the necessary information as to grade, price, etc., will be placed on large cards over the displays. P. Burns & Co. will also exhibit two steers weighing over 3,000 lbs. each, the largest ever raised in Alberta.

Demonstration in Breeding

An endeavor will be made to have a demonstration of the effect of grading up from native or common mares by the use of pure-bred stallions. It is expected that examples can be shown showing grading from native stock to purebreds.

CAN ORGANIZE NOW

The probabilities are that the directors of the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway, who were prevented from holding an organization meeting at Ottawa on May 16, will be able to get together. The injunction secured by Ralph Jones expired on Saturday. Mr. Jones, who has established his right to be notified of an intention to hold a meeting, has given notice that he will not take any further proceedings. The English promoters of the company are at present in Toronto and New York, but are expected in

Ottawa in a few days when formal steps will be taken to call a meeting. It is said that efforts are being made to interest New York capital in the enterprise

HEAT HURTS CROPS.

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch of June 19, said: There has been no rain throughout northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas for some time. Ninety degrees of heat prevails over this entire section and all small grains are in critical condition. Hay and pasturage is impaired and the dairying industry is suffering a severe setback. Commission men in St. Paul anticipate depressive effects on all markets and prices for produce, they expect, will go soaring.

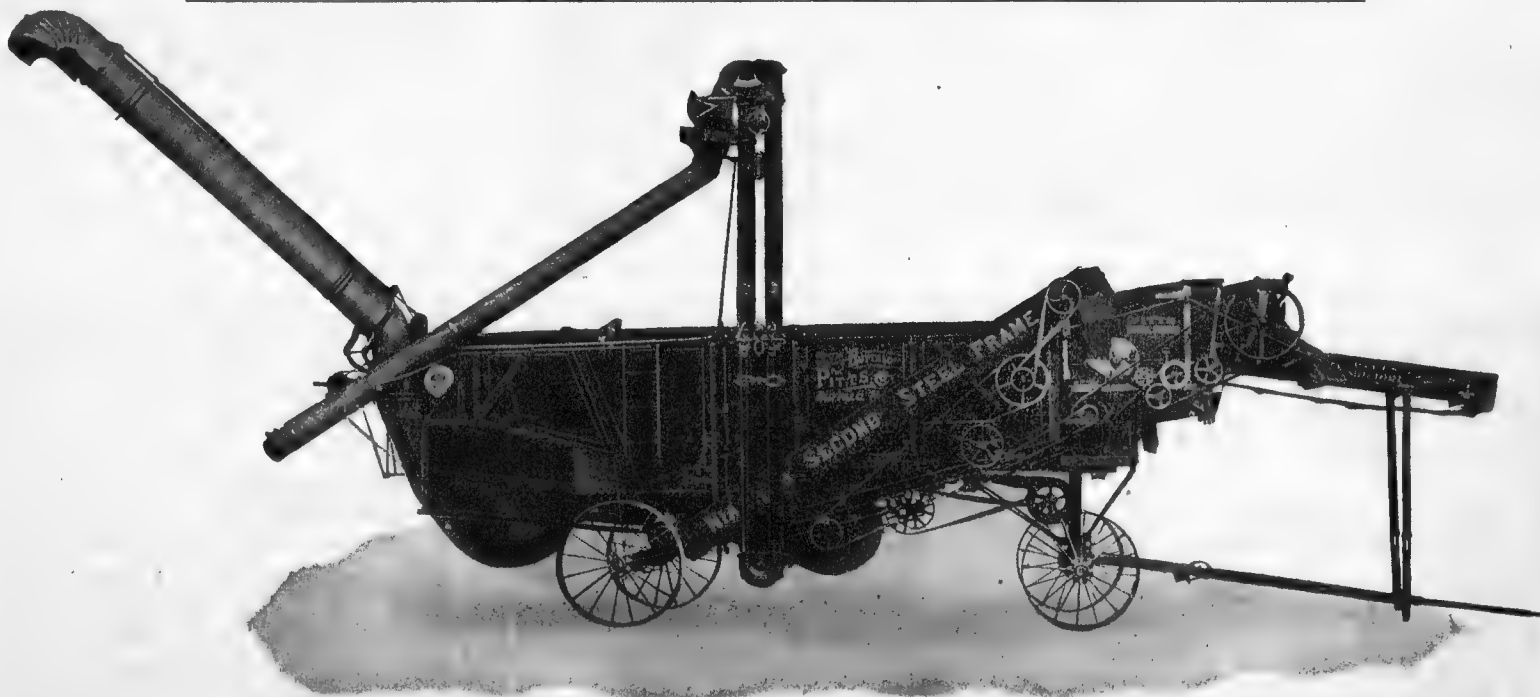
The long, dry, hot spell will roll up immense damage to crops in southern Minnesota and along the St. Paul road through North and South Dakota. The barley crop it is estimated, is already cut 25 per cent. Corn on prairies and even in the valleys, is beginning to wither in the sun.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge has been appointed to the viceroyship of India, succeeding the Earl of Minto who has held the position since 1905. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, P.G., G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.V.O., I.S.O., was born in 1858 and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He entered the diplomatic service in 1880 and was secretary of the legation at Teheran in 1896, and secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg 1898 to 1899. He was assistant under-secretary for foreign affairs, 1903-04, and British ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1904-06, and handled the case between the British and Russian governments arising out of the firing on a fleet of steam trawlers from Hull, England, in the North sea by Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet while en route from Russia to the scene of war with Japan in Manchuria. In 1906 he was appointed permanent under-secretary of foreign affairs and goes from that position to the viceroyship of India.

The Great Buffalo-Pitts Steel Frame Thresher

The PERFECT THRESHER of the Twentieth Century



Watch this Machine and the 25 h.p. Double Cylinder Engine do the work at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

Our Fanning Mills also are Winners

MAKE OUR EXHIBIT YOUR HEADQUARTERS

WINNIPEG THRESHING MACHINE CO. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

Sales Agents for Manitoba and Saskatchewan

To the Readers of The Guide

WE take pleasure and pride in presenting this, The Guide's big Western Fair number, containing sixty pages of reading matter and advertisements. This is the largest paper ever issued by The Guide and for a paper only two years old it is a remarkable showing. We would particularly direct your attention to the advertisements which occupy a substantial proportion of the space in this issue. These advertisements offer you practically a shopping guide for your direction when visiting the Exhibition. You will find advertised in our columns almost every variety of implements for the farm as well as a great many of the articles required for the home. The farmer will find advertisements of threshing machines, gas tractors, plows, automobiles, feed and litter carriers, fences, wind mills, portable granaries, lightening rods, motor boats, motor cycles, overalls, real estate and other articles too numerous to mention, while his better half will find announcements of pianos and all sorts of musical instruments, flours, costumes, hair dressing requirements, photographic studios, furniture establishments; in fact, practically everything required for the home is offered in our advertising columns.

The Western Fairs furnish the great annual purchasing opportunity to many residents of the West. It is perhaps the one occasion in the year when the farmer and his family can visit the Cities and avail themselves of the wide range and most modern designs which are only carried by metropolitan business houses. The City merchant realizing the value of your trade has inserted his advertisement in this number of The Guide in order to induce you to visit his store. Many advertisers are using The Guide for the first time and the permanence of their advertising will depend very largely upon the results which they receive from this trial. Will you not, therefore, help us and at the same time help yourselves by buying your goods from the firms advertising in The Guide. By so doing you will cause the dealers to recognize the value of The Guide as an advertising medium and will enable us to build up a large advertising patronage for your paper.

At the present time you are securing for One Dollar per year, a paper which costs several times that sum to produce. The balance must be made up by the revenue from our advertisements. The revenue we get from our advertising matter is our only additional source of income. We have nothing else to sell; our honor, our influence, our prestige are not for sale. They are given freely to our readers for their protection. Every dollar we receive for advertising is immediately invested with a view to improving the service which The Guide is rendering you. You see how important it is, therefore, that you assist us in building up the advertising revenue of this paper. The Guide is now recognised as one of the very best advertising mediums in the West and if our readers co-operate with us in the manner we have outlined The Guide will soon be the greatest farmers' market place in the Dominion of Canada.

Visit Our Tent

The Guide will have a large Tent on the Winnipeg Exhibition Grounds and our readers and their friends are cordially invited to call and make themselves at home

The Grain Growers' Guide

:: WINNIPEG ::

Call at Our Office

The office and plant of The Guide is located at 275 Sherbrooke St. and is easily reached by street car from all parts of the city. When in Winnipeg be sure to call on us and see how The Guide is made.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help, Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES—GOOD, RICH loam, clay subsoil, 1½ miles from market, about 200 acres under cultivation; fair buildings; spring creek runs right through farm, also good well; ideal for mixed farming; phone connection; price \$27,000; write for terms.—Charles G. Crossman, Elkhorn, Man. 44-6

FOR SALE, 320 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM town on Goose Lake line, all broken, 100 acres summer fallow; sold with or without crop.—Apply, Jno. Douglas, Creekfield, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE, EAST HALF OF SECTION 4-32-4 west of 2nd M.; six miles from market; 140 acres in crop; good buildings and water; price \$5,000; terms on application.—Apply to Ewald Geck or Jas. H. Herron, Canora, Sask. 45-6

FARM FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER SECTION of best wheat land in Estevan district, about 145 acres cultivated, 10 acres in pasture; splendid well; buildings medium; convenient to Estevan and Bienfait and new railway three miles away; coal direct from mines, costs \$1.60 per ton; more land adjoining can be bought and a good school is near.—For particulars address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 47*

FOR SALE, GOOD HALF SECTION, SIX and one-half miles south of Milestone, Sask., including 270 acres of crop; price \$37.50 per acre; terms \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser at 7%.—Norman McNutt, Milestone, Sask. 46-4

BETTER THAN HOMESTEADING.—FOR Sale, 320 acres in the Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4½ miles from town and station; 40 acres cultivated, 40 acres meadow, balance semi-wooded and poplar; ¾ fenced; Big Woody river touches corner; always an abundance of good water, fish and fuel; lumber granary, 15 x 20 x 12; rich black loam; near school and town; good graded road; good district, "where the winter wheat grows"; a first-class creamery in operation; price \$15.00 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance easy to good man; no principal till Nov., 1912; also an unimproved ¼ at \$12.50 per acre; \$500 cash, balance easy.—Thos. L. Swift, c/o. The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Calgary, Alta. 46-6

640 ACRES, GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS wheat land; 530 acres under cultivation; 2 storey frame house, six rooms, lath and plaster, good cellar, large stable for 25 head of horses; one mile from school and church; rural phone service; everything practically new; price \$25.00 per acre, \$5,000 cash, balance on crop payments; will sell stock and implements if desired. 980 acres in the Glenborough district, 4 miles from town; 8 room brick house, modern in every way; first-class barn, with good loft; cement floors and foundation; very beautiful place; price \$30.00 per acre, \$7,000 cash, balance arranged. We have improved and unimproved ¼ sections close to town, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre.—Dangerfield & Doolittle, Winnipeg, Man. 47-2

FARM FOR SALE.—HALF SECTION CHOICE farm land, one and a half miles from the thriving town of Paynton, Saskatchewan, close to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway; 80 acres stubble, 100 acres fenced, good soil, slightly rolling; there is also some good pasture and an abundance of good water; this is a Snap, and one that is not picked up every day, but the owner is obliged to sell on account of leaving the district; price \$5,000; terms \$1,500 cash, balance to suit the purchaser; remember, this farm is only one and a half miles from a good town.—For full particulars write G. M. Ross, Maidstone, Sask. 47-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JACQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 18

FOR SALE, UTOPIA IMPROVED BERKS, eligible to register: two March, two May 3rd, nine May 13th; quality guaranteed; price \$12.50 to \$15.00, if taken at present.—R. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 48-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Bred Plymouth Rocks.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 48-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McInnis, Regina, Sask.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED FROM MY PLACE, TWO MARE Colts: one dark bay, risen two year old, star in the face, one white hind foot; one light bay, one year old, small white strip down the face, some white on her feet; a suitable reward will be given for information leading to the return of the same.—Arthur Talbot, Sc. 24, T 19, R 4, W 2nd, Dubuc, Sask. 47-2

STRAYED ONE BROWN MARE TWO YEARS old, about 16 hands; one light bay mare two years old with white star on face, 15 hands; \$5 reward for information leading to recovery of same.—H. M. Cartmell, 15, 17, 26, Birtle. 48-1

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garden Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 48-3

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS Alberta Turkey Red, for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 48-8

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED, FOR WILSON RIVER School, No. 688, 1¼ miles from Valley River, 7 miles from Dauphin; \$600 per annum; must be experienced; Professional Certificate; references required; duties commencing Aug. 15th.—Ben. Boughen, Sec.-Treasurer, Dauphin, Man. 46-4

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, etc., Saskatoon, Sask. 46-13

MUSIC

MUSIC TAUGHT BY MAIL; PROFICIENCY assured.—Write A. H. Fischer, Institute, Nyack, New York, for particulars. 48-2

SCHOOL FOR NURSES

YOUNG LADIES TO ENTER TRAINING School for Nurses. Apply Matron, General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask. 48-6



The Great Decider

MRS. GRAMERCY—"What is your opinion about the right of women to vote."
MRS. PARK—"It's enough for me to know, my dear, that it is fashionable."

Woman Suffrage a la Mode

Mr. He-She and Miss She-he were enjoying a visit to the zoo.

"I see," said Miss She-he, "that the suffragettes have won another important battle."

"Please do not resurrect that subject returned Mr. He-she. "You know, I am radically against women voting, and we will do nothing but argue."

"But why are you against it?" was the sharp question from the pretty suffragette. "You surely have not studied the question I tell you"—emphatically—"women will be in power in a few years."

"Power nothing!" snapped Mr. He-she. "A woman's place is in the home—a mother and housewife—which is an ideal and natural life for her to lead."

"So!" ejaculated Miss She-he.

"Yes, sir. Why, everything from the beginning of history points out that man should rule. Take history—what is history? History includes everything that has ever occurred in the whole world. The word 'his-tory' means his story—not her story. His is emphasized to mean man, and, I repeat, 'his-tory' includes everything. Isn't that positive proof that women should keep out of public affairs?"

"He, he, he!" the woman giggled, by way of reply.

"See!" the man exclaimed hotly. "A woman can't even laugh without a 'he' in it!"

"Yes," she shot back; "and a man has a temper like a savage beast. They snort around like a menagerie. That's your man for you—a 'men-agerie.' I don't!"

But suddenly rain was pouring down, and in their hurry to seek shelter the couple forgot all about woman suffrage.



Pie for the Manufacturer

Manufacturer—Now Waiter! with the assistance of that sauce I will proceed to eat the pie.

Her Reason

"And why are you so enthusiastically in favor of woman suffrage so suddenly?" asks the husband.

"Why, my goodness gracious, John! Didn't you read in the papers that Mrs. Divorced-Twice, the leader of the best society, has taken up the crusade?"

When Woman is in Politics

"The city fathers voted"—
"You mean the city fathers and mothers."

The Limit

WOULD-BE HUNTER: "Aw, me man, what's the game law limit in this locality?"
GUIDE (grimly): Two deer and one guide.

Just For Fun

The minister who had exchanged with the Rev. Mr. Talcom was much scandalized to see Deacon Erastus Snowball in the vestry, after service, deliberately taking a fifty-cent piece out of the contribution box and substituting a dime.

"Br'er Snowball," he exclaimed in horror and amazement, "that's plain dishonest doings!"

"What's the matter, parson?" the deacon asked genially, conscious of his own rectitude. "I've led off with that fo' bit piece for de las' fo' years. That ain't a contribution; that's a temporary loan, as a noble example."

A Fine Distinction

When you find the intelligent woman at a loss for an answer just remember that you have found the exception which makes the rule.

"Woman is peculiar," said the husband of a bright woman with just a shade of cynicism.

"Well, what now?" she queried, smiling.

"Why, she jumps at a mouse and she jumps at a proposal of marriage," was the reply, which he thought unanswerable.

"Yes," was the quick response, "but just remember this, that she does not jump in the same direction at both."

When You Wait for a Doctor

A busy man some time ago had occasion to visit a noted physician, and was compelled for many weary minutes to cool his heels in an anteroom. Finally, his patience becoming exhausted, he summoned an attendant, to whom he said:

"Present my compliments to the doctor, and tell him if I am not admitted in five minutes I shall get well again."

The man was at once admitted.

Little Helen, who is a great talker and aged just three, was annoying her father one day, by her almost endless chatter. He was endeavoring to finish some important writing, so said, "run away, dear, daddy is very busy."

Helen toddles off, and after the space of about five minutes returned, and standing beside her father's chair laid an appealing fat hand on his arm, and looking up into his face with a most grievous air, said, "Daddy, I've very lonely—I can't find anyone to leave myself wif."

Sprigg went to a noted physician to ask advice as to his health. In pompous tones he addressed the doctor.

"I—ba—have come to—ah—ask you—ah—what—what is—ah—the doosid mat-taw with me—ah!"

"I find your heart is affected," said the physician, gravely.

"Oh—ah—anything else—ah?"

"Yes; your lungs are affected too."

"Anything—ah—else—ah?"

"Yes; your manners are also affected."

A colored preacher took some candidates for immersion down to a river in Louisiana. Seeing some alligators in the stream, one of them objected.

"Why, brother," urged the pastor, "can't you trust the Lord? He took care of Jonah, didn't he?"

"Y-a-a-s," admitted the dorky, "but a whale's different. A whale's got mem'ry but if one o' dem 'gators was ter swallow dis nigger, he'd jes' go to sleep dar in the sun an' forgit all about it."

THE LITERARY LEVINSKY.

An Alien wanted to be naturalized and was required to fill out a blank. The first three lines of the blank had the following questions; "Name?" "Born?" and "Business?"

He answered:
"Name—Michael Levinsky."

"Born—Yes"

"Business—Rotten."

Saturday Evening Post.

Sell Your Farm Lands

THROUGH THE GUIDE

THE ultimate purchaser of farm lands is the farmer himself. So if you have any farm lands you wish to sell why not offer them direct to the farmer through the columns of the Guide.

The readers of the Guide are the biggest farmers of the West. Many of them are adding to their present holdings or are buying lands for their sons.

Consequently an advertisement of your farm in The Guide should bring you many enquiries. Advertisers who have tried The Guide say that it is a winner.

A small advertisement on this page under the heading of "Property for Sale" will only cost you a trifling sum. The rate is two cents per word for one week or ten cents per word for six weeks.

Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Commission Advises Union Stockyards

Continued from page 22

thereto: One member thereof shall be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two members by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one member by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and one member by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and such persons shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed from time to time by the lieutenant-governor-in-council and by the said companies aforesaid whether during the said year or thereafter; and for the purpose of this act, the control, management, operation, construction, and maintenance of the public market and cattle yards, buildings, and equipment as provided in this act are given to and invested in the public markets board.

Constitution of Board

The said board shall be appointed and constituted as herein provided within ten days after the passing of this act and the members thereof shall hold and continue in office on the said board until their successors are appointed. In case any party hereto fails to appoint its representative or representatives as herein provided then until such appointment is made by such party the vacancy or vacancies occurring on the said board shall be filled either by the board or the government.

(a) The board may appoint and at their discretion remove or suspend such manager, clerks, secretaries, officers, agents, and servants, either for permanent, temporary or special service, as they may from time to time think fit, and may determine their powers and duties, fix their salaries or emoluments, and require security in such instances and to such an amount as they think fit.

(b) And the board shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, the application of funds, control of employees and other matters involved in carrying out the purpose for which they are appointed, and the provisions and conditions of this act.

(c) The board may exercise all or any of the powers, authorities, duties and functions vested in or exercisable by the manager under this agreement, and shall have the power to alter, rescind, amend or supplement any rule, decision or act whatsoever of the manager made or done under this act.

(d) The board may enter into all such negotiations and contracts and rescind and vary all such contracts and execute and do all such acts, deeds and things as they may consider advisable or expedient in relation to any of the matters herein mentioned or otherwise for the purpose of this act; and may enter into or may make arrangements with any other railway company or companies for the use and enjoyment of the said public market by such railway company or companies and may do all things necessary to secure railway connection with any other railway or railways and may incur any expenditure in respect thereto.

(e) The board in addition to the powers and authorities conferred upon it by this act, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be requisite and necessary for the efficient and proper and necessary operation and maintenance of the said public market and may from time to time purchase or otherwise acquire for stock yard purposes any property rights or privileges as in the opinion of the majority are necessary and advantageous for the said business.

(f) The board shall from time to time appoint a competent person as manager of the public market and may remove and discharge any such person and appoint a substitute.

Powers of Manager

(g) The manager shall, subject to the control of the board, superintend the construction, management and operation of the public market and may make and provide rules and regulations therefor and shall in addition to the powers and duties conferred on him by the agreements, exercise and perform the functions and duties prescribed by the board and shall devote the whole of his time and attention to the said business.

(h) The powers and duties of the board and manager shall be exercised in such a way as shall be reasonable and just to the companies and to the public, without unfair preference or discrimination in

favor of or against any party hereto or other person whatsoever.

(i) All questions or matters whatsoever arising at any meeting of the board shall be decided by a majority vote of the members of the board.

8. The remuneration of the members of the board shall not be paid out of the funds or revenues of the board but shall be fixed and paid by the government or the company appointing them respectively.

4. Upon any complaint to the board by any of the parties hereto or unfair preferences or discrimination by the manager or his subordinates then the board shall investigate the complaint and if they find such unfair preference or discrimination the manager shall be forthwith dismissed and a new manager appointed.

Keeping of Accounts

5. The manager shall keep or cause to be kept all accounts relating to the management, operation and construction of the said public market and shall render monthly or as often as may be required by the board or any of the parties hereto statements showing in such detail as is

reasonable and fair all receipts and expenditures in respect thereto.

6. The books, accounts and other documents of all kinds of the board as well as of the manager shall at all times be open to the inspection of each of the parties hereto.

7. The cost of operation, management, construction, maintenance and repairs generally and the interest charges on capital indebtedness shall be firstly paid out of the revenues of receipts and in the event of a deficit at any time or times then the companies shall contribute or pay to the board forthwith upon receiving notice thereof the amount of said deficit in the following shares, viz.: In proportion as between the companies to the representation of the respective companies on the board.

8. The companies shall contribute and pay to the board forthwith upon demand from time to time the cost of the land and stock yards, buildings, improvements thereon and any additions or extensions that may be made from time to time in the same proportions or shares as set out in clause 7 of this Act. The board shall have power to issue bonds or stock on the security of said lands, stock yards

and plant and apply the proceeds from the sale thereof:

(i) Toward capital expenditure.

(ii) In paying off advances for capital expenditure made by the companies.

Such stock or bonds may be guaranteed by the companies.

Shall Maintain Stock Yard

9. The board shall immediately construct and establish and maintain and continue adequate, modern and commodious stock yards with all necessary buildings, improvements, facilities and service on the said lands for the proper handling, feeding, weighing and marketing of Western live stock. The board shall maintain such additional buildings, improvements, facilities and service upon the said lands as in the opinion of the board are required for the reasonable purpose of the said business.

It is hereby declared and agreed that the establishment and operation of the said public markets is primarily to encourage the live stock industry by providing adequate and modern facilities and service for feeding, watering, handling and marketing live stock and to afford an open competitive market for producers, shippers and consumers.

10. It is further agreed that the said public market is and shall be a public market.

11. All works which are or may hereafter be required in respect to said public markets, buildings or facilities, shall be done by contract or on force account or otherwise as the board may from time to time determine.

Keep Market in Condition

12. The board shall maintain and keep in good condition and repair the said public market, facilities, etc., and shall within a reasonable time after any building or facility thereon is destroyed or damaged by fire or otherwise, cause the same to be rebuilt or restored to the same general character as before or as may be approved of by the board. The board shall insure and keep insured in the usual way the buildings and improvements.

13. The said railway companies shall have and enjoy in all respects equal rights to the use of the said public market.

14. All receipts and revenue shall enure to the benefit of the said companies in the same shares and proportions as set out in clause 7 of this act, and all expenses and out-goings in connection with the foregoing shall be divided between and borne by the said companies in the shares and proportions aforesaid, and the manager shall render to the companies monthly accounts of such receipts and disbursements and make monthly settlements thereof.

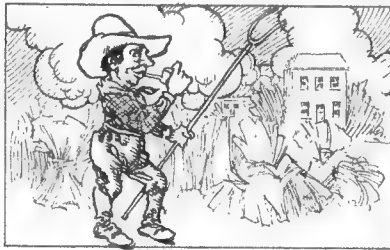
15. The companies hereto or any of them shall not assign or transfer any rights or interests under this Act or in the said lands or stock yards, or give or assure to give to any other company or person any rights or interests otherwise than is provided in this Act upon or in respect to the said stock yards, or any part thereof, and any assignment, transfer or other instrument contrary to the provisions of this clause shall be void and of no effect.

16. The board shall forthwith establish, construct and maintain a large, commodious and modern public market place convenient and accessible to the public highways and to the public slaughter house, and adequate, suitable and appropriate to meet all demands and requirements from time to time and at all times for the purchase and sale of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, together with suitable and ample provisions for sheltering and the feeding of such animals.

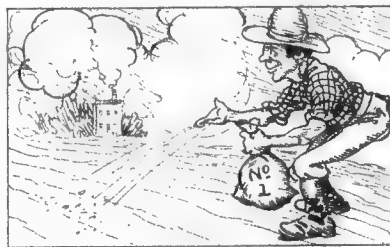
Establish Public Abattoir

17. The board shall at a reasonable price convey or give to the city of St. Boniface or such other city or cities, municipality or municipalities as the board of abattoir commissioners or the lieutenant-governor-in-council may direct, a portion or part of the said lands with an area of acres for the purpose of establishing thereon a public slaughtering house, lands as may be necessary or required in the operation, construction and maintenance of the said public slaughter house and cold storage plant and any extensions thereof. The board of abattoir commissioners or the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall have the first right to select a site or location in the yards for the purposes aforesaid. The

THE WHEAT RECORD



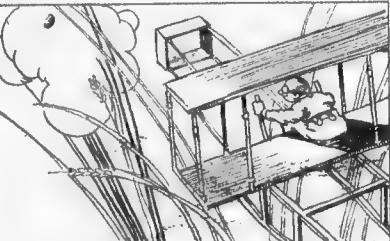
1. Bill Smith a Western Farmer was,
Who farmed to make it pay;
And when it came to growing things
You bet Bill knew the way.



2. Gee Whiz! said Bill, the record I
This year will badly beat;
Without ado, he then did strew,
Some I hard Northern wheat.



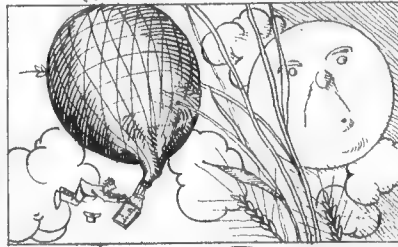
3. With lightning strides and skyward too,
The corn began to flit;
Thro' the air and up to where, the
Man in the moon did sit.



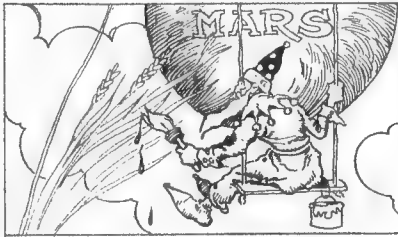
4. The airship speedway punctured was,
And aviators swore,
With chug-chugs fierce and planes ailt,
Among the clouds did soar.



5. The "wireless" company threaten
That Willie they will sue;
"Your doggonne wheat, grows so, we can't
Our messages git through."



6. A passing baloon was pierced,
Because it moved too slow;
They kind of underjudged the pace
Bill's wheat was apt to grow.



7. Friend Mars, whilst daubing up his globe
Came near having a faint;
The wheat against his sphere did brush,
And scraped away the paint.



8. But after all, our Martian friend
The upward growth did stop;
He lightly drew his trusty scythe,
And harvested the crop.

intention being that the site for the public slaughter house shall be selected and allotted before the selection and allotment of any site for private companies or otherwise.

18. The board shall frame a scale of tolls and rates and charges, with power to amend and revise the same from time to time subject to the control and regulations of the lieutenant-governor-in-council for caring for, yarding, weighing, feeding, watering, and service, and said tolls, rates and charges shall be as low and as reasonable as possible consistent with making due provision for paying and meeting, the management and operating expenditure, interest charges on bonded indebtedness, and interest charges at the rate of five per centum per annum on actual capital investment by the companies under this Act.

Shall Give no Preference

19. The board shall not afford or give any preference or advantage in tolls, rates or charges, or in any respect whatsoever to any person, company, firm or corporation, nor shall they subject any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment, discrimination or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges in any respect whatsoever.

20. The board shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities and service for the handling and marketing of the live stock, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of the live stock in and from the said markets and abattoirs.

21. The companies shall not make any switching charge to or in connection with the said public abattoir and market. We would therefore make the following recommendations at the present time.

1. That in view of the fact that there is no place in the city of Winnipeg conveniently accessible to the railways and upon which they converge, which would be suitable for abattoirs, and that there is such a property in the city of St. Boniface, more particularly described as follows: Blocks Nos. 297, 307, 308, 310, 311, part of 296, plan 433, all in the city of St. Boniface, that the public abattoir be established in the city of St. Boniface on the land hereinbefore described.

2. That the board shall acquire the said lands at and for the price or sum equal to the actual cost of said lands to the present owners for the purposes herein mentioned and subject to the provisions and terms herein contained.

Provisions and Conditions

3. That in connection with the public abattoir, public markets and railway facilities for unloading and caring for animals be established in accordance with the suggested terms and conditions as hereinbefore set out and in general embodying the following provisions and conditions:

(a) That the said public market shall be under the control and management of a public markets board incorporated and created by a public act of the legislative assembly for the province of Manitoba, composed of five members, who shall be appointed in the following manner, namely: One member to be appointed by the government of the province of Manitoba, two members by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one each by the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

(b) That the remuneration of the members of the said board shall be fixed and paid by the government or company appointing them respectively.

It is our opinion that no charge whatever shall be made against the remuneration of the members of the board, but that each individual member should receive his remuneration from the party appointing him.

Assumed by Government

(c) In the event of any railway company refusing to enter into the scheme or agreeing to the terms and conditions herein

set out then the representation to which this company would otherwise be entitled shall be assumed by the government and the proportion or share of the cost to be paid by the said company as hereinbefore provided shall be assumed in part by one of the remaining companies, if the other company is willing that it should be done, or by the government, as may be deemed advisable.

(d) That it is necessary that the requisite power be granted to the said board by the said government by special legislation for the purposes hereinbefore set out empowering the said board to compel the said railway companies or any of them that may enter into the above arrangement to pay forthwith on demand at any time or times all monies that may become payable as hereinbefore provided, and that the requisite legislation be at once passed removing any objections or obstacles raised by any person or corporation against the entering into such scheme or arrangement by any company.

(e) That all charges and rates for yardage, caring for, feeding, resting, marketing and handling shall be subject to the control and approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

(f) That there shall be no switching charges by any of the railway companies to the public abattoir or market, and that no one of the railway companies shall have a majority control in the management of the public market, and that no person, company, firm or corporation shall receive or be given any preference or advantage in the tolls, rates, or charges, or in any respect whatsoever.

Looking after Animals

(g) That all animals upon being unloaded at the said public market shall be yarded, fed and watered before being weighed. We are strongly of the opinion that provision should be made to carry into effect this recommendation in order to avoid the complaints and grievances of the shipper and producer against the present methods in the Winnipeg stock yards of being compelled to sell or dispose of their live stock before being fed and watered and sustained, thereby a considerable loss on account of shrinkage; whereas, in all other important markets or stockyards in the United States and Canada the practice is in accordance with our recommendation.

4. That the request of the city of St. Boniface, that the board of abattoir commissioners secure plans and specifications and all information relative to the establishment, and construction of a public abattoir and cold storage plant together with an estimate of the cost of same be complied with and that an interim appropriation be made therefor.

Dated at Winnipeg this twenty-third day of June, A.D., 1910.

(Sgd.) R. A. C. MANNING,
A. M. CAMPBELL
STEPHEN BENSON

RE MR. TREGILLUS

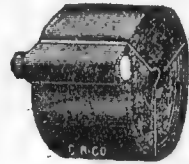
Editor, GUIDE:—I notice that our Alberta Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Tregillus, in company with certain members of parliament, has addressed meetings in McLeod, Cayley, and High River districts, presumably in the interests of the United Farmers' Association. These meetings have had a strong political flavor. This, I take it, is unconstitutional and a mistake. Outside of all political discussion, if our vice-president does not know better than thus prejudice our cause in the eyes of the Legislature and the Alberta electorate, his resignation should be requested by the general executive.

EDGAR W. FROST,
President, Claresholm District,
U.F.A.

NEW LEATHER COMBINE

The organization of a leather merger that will control 75 per cent. of the leather used in the Canadian boot and shoe, bag and trunk and harness trades, will be announced shortly at Toronto. The capital will be \$15,000,000 stock and \$5,000,000 bonds of 6 per cent. or \$20,000,000. There is to be an immediate issue of \$13,500,000 stock and \$4,000,000 bonds by this new concern, which is to be known as the Canadian Leather Co., Ltd.

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OILS

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Cylinder Oil, 1/2 bbl., per gal. 47c.
Engine Oil, 1 gal. tin. 52c.
Engine Oil, 5 gal. cans. \$2.05
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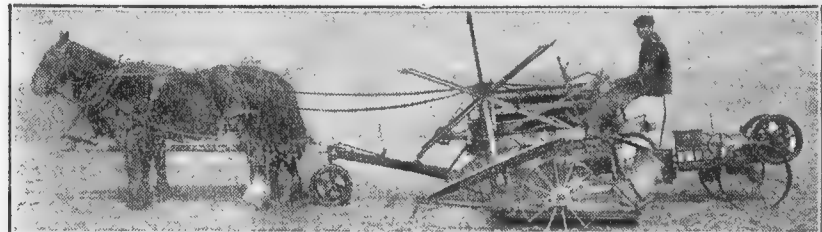
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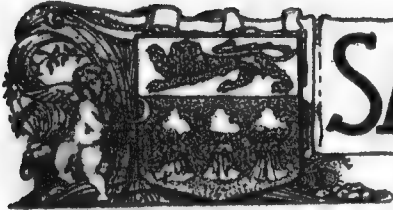
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

[This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association]

MEMBERSHIP BUTTON

To our Members and Sympathizers:—

Many of our local associations have advised the Executive to get out a sympathizer's button. We have done so and have now on hand a very neat little monogram in three colors, the central mounting is a sheaf of golden grain with the words "Equity" in a scroll across the centre of the sheaf, the whole surrounded by "Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

We should like, every one who is in sympathy with the farmers' organization, to get one. Officers, sell them at your picnics and at your fairs. They are the size of a ten cent piece. On account of the large number purchased by us, we can sell them at 25 cents each. Every one should have one of these buttons. By the addition of a little strip of ribbon at picnics, each association choosing its own color, each could be easily recognized. Officers of our Associations may get them direct from the Central Office in lots of fifty, seventy-five or one hundred, on special terms. Cash with order. See that all those who wish to encourage organized, educated, emancipated agriculturalists wears one of these little monograms.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT JASMIN

The first religious meeting ever held in the town of Jasmin, Sask., was a memorial service for King Edward, held on May 20th, and conducted by Mr. Chas. Lunn. There were over twenty different nationalities represented in the meeting and on behalf of the meeting Mr. Lunn has sent a letter of sympathy to King George V.

VALPARAISO ACTIVE

The Valparaiso Branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held their regular monthly meeting at the school-house on Friday, June 3rd. That the farmers of our district are beginning to realize the benefits that accrue from this great organization is well evidenced by the way our meetings are attended. The burning question of how soon we shall get the Hudson Bay Railroad, was under discussion and a resolution was moved by J. Clunie, seconded by W. A. Woolsey, "That, we, the Valparaiso Branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, endorse the action of our Executive re the Hudson Bay Railway, and ask them to emphasize the great advantage this road would be to the Canadian West." Carried. We are convinced that the Legal Department about to be established by our Association would be of great service to help a farmer to secure compensation for losses sustained. The following resolution was unanimously put through, "That, we, the Valparaiso Branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, suggest that every member tax himself at least 50 cents per annum, to create a fund to carry on the legal department, and ask our Executive to take the necessary steps to collect same. We are to have a picnic at some date to be named later, and a meeting will be held on the 17th of June to arrange for same.

A. C. TEALE, Sec'y.

GOOD NEWS FROM ORCADIA

I am pleased to report good news from this branch. We have now thirty-two members. Farmers are waking up wonderfully. The elevator question must be the first one to be settled. By not being able to state our case years ago we were enslaved. It looks plain to us that the Railway Company ought to have built places to handle our grain just as they built places to handle freight. We think an elevator ought to be a place to load grain, or store it before loading, and not a place to buy grain as at present. We laugh at the talk of it not paying. It must pay. The charges must be such as pay it must. We are willing to pay

for a morally right system. The present system will drive the manliness out of people. No matter if the Grain Companies were square, they cannot even say that their buyers are; and a system that allows any chance for wrongdoing is not good enough to be trusted with the country's most important industry.

It was moved, seconded and carried, "That our meeting endorse Mr. Partridge's opinion as shown at the Commission sitting. We ask for a government system, independent commission, sample market, and the rooting up of the present system. In some cases there are too many elevators at one point, and the trade must support them. As new lines are built many will not be required. A government system can be run at a less charge on the trade because then we will have just as many elevators as as there will be required and no more. Some say that they would like that buyers could rent or get bins, or a bin, and then buy grain from farmers to fill the same. If this could be done the street grain question would be solved, if we could be assured there would be buyers enough to scour the country, just as cattle dealers do. All agree that the present hold-up system must end, or the Government must go. Mr. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, a government servant, holds our respect. We have confidence in him. We cannot say that we endorse the present grading system. A carload of grain

SOUNDS GOOD TO US

We have received the following letter from one of our secretaries. We are withholding his name and address, because he naturally would not want to have it attached. We are pleased to know that some appreciate our efforts:

"Enclosed please find \$1.25 for Convention Reports forwarded to me. My Board have advised me to say that when pamphlets are wanted by the Association we will write for them. I am doing as I was told in the matter of informing you of what they think. Personally I think the pamphlets are alright. I find it the better way not to "kick" too much when men one would naturally expect to be sensible, talk nonsense. That is the reason why we have been so long forwarding the amount due. The parcel came just after one of our meetings, so we had to leave it over until the next meeting."

THEY DIGEST THE GUIDE

You will please find enclosed list of names which I am submitting as subscribers to THE GUIDE, seventeen in all. Our Association recognizes the fact that THE GUIDE is the best medium which we can employ to get our friends interested in our work. I have been instructed by our association to ask you not to send us any material which has already been published in the GUIDE. We are all subscribers, read it from cover to cover,



Barn on farm of Mr. George Lake, Asquith, Sask.

left here and also a carload of screenings. The screenings grade higher than the grain. Many of the tales of elevator abuse make sorry reading. This year we were offered free storage for a month if we would haul our oats. We did. We believe the oats were sold, hurt the market, and we are now paying storage, and have not sold yet. All we have is a storage ticket and a ruined market. Orcadia, Sask. JOHN G. STEPHEN, Secretary.

GRAIN GROWERS AT ATWATER

A meeting of the Atwater branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house, and although the weather was unpropitious the room was crowded. C. Lunn, of Jasmin, organizing secretary of this district, spoke for two hours to a most interested audience, who were so interested they wanted more. Mr. Lunn gave an extra half hour, and would have been listened to had he made it another two.

The main subjects discussed were, "The work of organization showing the benefits that the farmers have derived through the work," and also the "Grain Growers' Grain Company." Mr. Lunn also spoke of the success of the Grain Growers' Guide.

and thoroughly digest it, hence the difficulty of getting rid of the reports you sent me. Our association wishes to know where you are going to hold sittings of the Commission in this locality, and at what dates. We will, in all probability, have some representatives there. Wallace, Sask. A. P. SIMPSON, Secretary.

RE THE TARIFF

I have been asked by the Disley Grain Growers' Association to forward the following resolution. "Resolved that whereas this association after due discussion, find that one of the hardships that the Western Farmer has to suffer is the high Tariff on agricultural implements, we think that the Central Association ought to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he comes West in July, and endeavor to have the present Tariff revised or removed altogether." Motion was carried. Disley, Sask. ALEX. COLVIN, Secretary.

CLINCHED BY THREE RIVETS

We are only thirty-one now, but hope by our next meeting on July 5 to be fifty at least. We have now three "Rivets" amongst our members, so we should make

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

a strong Association. Kindly let me have some Constitutions and membership cards. Sonningdale, Sask. WM. NEWSON, Secretary.

KIRKELLA PICNIC

In a crowd of 2000 attending the annual sports here June 16, 1500 Grain Growers predominated. Two special trains running from Elkhorn and Strassburg with car length streamers carrying the talismanic words "Grain Growers" deposited their loads on Esterhazy platforms at 11.30 a.m., and to the enlivening strains of the Stockholm and Earl Grey bands the visitors by train and from the countryside marched to the sports grounds, intermingled and fraternized with each other and got in humor for stirring addresses from Messrs. Hawkes and Crossman. Mr. Hawkes immediately got on to live topics, illustrating the vast improvements in prices and general conditions from the actions of the Grain Growers' Association and wound up with a scathing denunciation of our dear friend, "Observer," pointing out at the same time the good work done by THE GUIDE in exposing "Observer's" observations. Mr. Crossman followed with an able exposition of the principle and methods of the G. G. Company. The local associations should be greatly strengthened by this effort at Esterhazy and the old association at Hazelcliff—under whose auspices and the untiring energy of Messrs. O. Millham and W. Gordon the demonstration was planned—are going to keep a jealous eye on local advance. The afternoon was devoted to the recreations provided by the sports' committee, of which the main attractions were racing, a baseball tournament and a twelve mile Marathon between Marsh and Connelly. The special trains started at 10 p.m. on the home trip, filled with tired but happy visitors. The success of the undertaking calls for an annual affair, which will afford a grand opportunity for men of kindred thought and ideas to exchange views in a less formal and perhaps more effective way than is done in central convention, the holding of which next spring should be benefitted by the social gathering of the Grain Growers here.

A. FORD,

Esterhazy G.G.A. Sec.-treas.

RAIN DID NOT DAMP ENTHUSIAM

A meeting of the Grain Growers of Beaverdale, Orcadia, and Springside was arranged to be held at Springside on Friday, June 17, by our district organizer, A. Dunning, who had secured the services of A. G. Hawkes to address the members. The elements were against us having an open air meeting, for about the time advertised for speaking a heavy storm of rain came, so that it was evening before an opportunity presented itself. Then, fortunately, Mr. Dunning secured the loan of a tent for the use of the crowd. T. H. Garry, M. P. P., was voted chairman.

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission sit at Lanigan on July 5th; at Hanley, July 7th, and Lumsden July 8th. The week following will be spent by the Commission taking evidence in Winnipeg.

A. Dunning introduced the speaker who gave us a most rousing address on questions vitally affecting the Grain Growers. The audience heartily applauded the most telling remarks. Questions were asked and answered in such a telling way that the audience were delighted. No doubt great good will result from the visit to us of Mr. Hawkes, and we hope that our next gathering may be held under more favorable circumstances. A hearty vote of thanks to the speaker and to the chairman brought our first district meeting to a close.

W. DAVIS, Sec.-treas.
Springside, Sask.

MAKING HEADWAY

Enclosed please find subscriptions as per list. We had a very enthusiastic and fairly well attended meeting (about 30 present) on Saturday, June 11. By unanimous vote it was agreed that we tender our thanks to THE GUIDE for the very able manner in which it has exposed that certain writer signing himself "Observer." Our association is making headway as we receive reinforcements at every meeting. We have a number of local questions here to deal with, the important ones at present being cheap twine and good roads. In both these questions we intend to stay together and act as a body, following the old motto that "Union is strength."

J. S. ALMOND, Sec.-treas.
Punnichy, Sask.

ALIVE AT BETHUNE

This association held its last meeting on Saturday. President Anderson occupied the chair. The meeting was called to deal with the tenders for twine. The bids ran very close, there being in all five tenderers. Last year, by the association ordering a car of twine, the price was dropped by the local dealers and the farmers of the district saved about a thousand dollars. Since then it does not take such persuasion to gather a new member within the fold. We are not a year old yet and number over seventy. President Anderson and the secretary opened a branch West of town about mid-winter and now they have almost two score members, and joined with this branch in ordering twine.

E. M. EDDY.

Bethune, Sask.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

W. R. Motherwell, Gives some Good Advice to Oliver Farmers

The Oliver branch of the G. G. A. held a picnic on the 15th inst. at time of visit of Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Mr. Snow. A brilliant day gladdened the hearts of the executive, who had the work of making all arrangements. A large crowd was on hand, many representatives from the towns on the line as well as the local districts being present. The afternoon was given over to sports. The baseball, Kingsland vs. Rosetown, resulting in favor of the latter; but in football Oliver overcame Rosetown, thus making things a bit even. The booth was well patronized as the day was hot and cooling drinks, ice cream, etc., were in great demand.

After supper the marquee was prepared and the crowd settled down to an intellectual entertainment. The local president briefly addressed the audience on the objects, etc., of the G. G. A., the sports prizes were distributed by Mr. Motherwell and after a vocal solo by Mr. E. Jones, Mr. Snow interested those present on the subject of "The Law, the Elevator, and the Farmer," giving the farmers some useful hints re marketing of their grain, sampling, grading, dockage and special binning. After some questions were asked and answered Mr. H. Fleet amused us with a couple of comic songs.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell then gave us an account of his early struggles in the pioneer days of Manitoba and proceeded to outline the best methods of soil cultivation, breaking, backsetting, summer-

fallow, with the best way of conserving the three vital necessities, viz.: heat, air and moisture to produce the sod rotting, also deep vs. shallow sowing. Forestry was next touched on and the speaker advised every farmer to get busy at once and grow trees, showing the benefits to be derived from the small outlay of time and money. The speaker next referred to the garden, generally considered the woman's realm in this country, and he gave the ladies both instructions and encouragement and counselled them to insist that their other "half" prepare the ground for this purpose as outlined.

As the hour was late the Honorable gentleman condensed his remarks considerably, and those present agreed that even the old farmers had something to learn, and an address such as that we had just listened to must prove beneficial and encouraging. Mr. J. Routly then sang, after which a vote of thanks to the speakers and the ladies was heartily responded to and the evening was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."

EDWIN JONES.

Press correspondent Oliver G. G. A.
Oliver, Sask.

STEADILY ADVANCING

The Whiteberry Grain Growers held their monthly meeting on Saturday evening, June 18. The Whiteberry branch came into existence last February, and have been steadily advancing both in enthusiasm and members since that time. The summer months have detracted nothing from our attendance and vim. Like other great institutions we have our Irish party, a fact which adds greatly to the all pervading feeling of something doing which characterizes our gatherings. During the months of February and March two very successful concerts were held. The branch also was visited by Mr. Hawkes. In May last a philharmonic society was formed, and shows every indication of being a decided success. On Saturday night it was decided to purchase a nine foot flag and present same to the Whiteberry school. Also that on July 1st a picnic shall be held in the grounds adjoining the schoolhouse to be known as the Whiteberry Grain Growers' annual picnic. Committees were formed, and a thoroughly enjoyable day of sports and ice cream is expected to be followed by a dance. At the next monthly meeting papers will be read on government ownership of Elevators, to be followed by a debate on this important question.

M. S. YOUNG, Reporting Sec.
Suxemburg, Sask.

WATERTOWN ORGANIZED

We have organized a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association at Watertown, designated as Lake City Branch. The following were appointed as officers: President, George M. McKenzie; vice-president, Russell Gullacher; Secretary-treasurer, P. S. Krehbiel; Directors: J. P. Krehbiel, J. R. Stratton, J. L. Smith, D. Gullacher, Sr., George Sample, D. E. Gullacher.

P. S. KREHBIEL, Sec.
Watertown, Sask.

RE CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY

In the issue of THE GUIDE of May 11, I notice among your correspondence a letter from the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, bearing upon the establishment of a chilled meat export trade, and although the views contained therein may come as a considerable surprise and even shock to many, still I think they should not be taken too seriously. Of course if the members of the government are happy in the knowledge that the farmers of the West are devoting practically the whole of their attention to the production of grain for export, very largely on account of the unsatisfactory nature of the live stock industry through the want of a modern, scientific, and profitable method of marketing their meat animals. If they are happy with the future prospects, with land impoverished and the country robbed of one of its principle assets, the whole country denuded of stock, and be perfectly content to allow the coup de gras to be administered to an expiring industry before taking the necessary steps to prevent such a deplorable state of affairs in the near future of this country; if this is their conception of far-seeing states-

manship, then our efforts to stimulate production by making it worth the farmers while to produce and finish stock, are indeed hopeless, but I personally feel that the members of the government will never allow the present most opportune moment to pass without willingly rendering the necessary assistance to establish and control this industry, which would undoubtedly do more towards the real and permanent development of agriculture than anything else they could possibly take a hand in.

MEAT EXPORTS, LTD.

Per E. G. Palmer, Sec.
Edmonton, Alta.

MR. HAWKES FOR DUNDURN

Our association has decided to hold a picnic on July 4th at Dundurn. Can you get us a speaker for that date? Would like one that is not afraid of either of the political parties, and one who will tell the farmers of Dundurn what they should do in order to make the Grain Growers' Association the most effective body of men to deal with any problem they may have to go up against. We have invited our local member, Dr. McNeil, to be present and speak to us also. We will arrange for the speaker's expenses, and I may say that there will be nothing else going on while the speaking is in progress, so there will be nothing to bother the speaker. The speaking will be from 1 to 3 o'clock. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

N. E. BAUMUNK, Sec.
Dundurn, Sask.

Note.—We have arranged with Mr. A. G. Hawkes, one of our executive to be present at this gathering, and we solicit for him a large crowd of stalwart Grain Growers.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

NETHERTON ORGANIZED

A meeting of farmers in this neighborhood was held last Saturday, to form a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, when ten members were enrolled. There are several others willing to join, but they could not get to the meeting. As we had no one present who was at all familiar with the workings of the Grain Growers' Association, and as we sadly lack men of words, there was not much waste of eloquence. However, it was agreed to form a branch. The following officers were appointed: President, Robert Hay, Netherton; Vice-president, Alex. Logan, Netherton; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Laird, Netherton. Directors, Frank A. Foster, Invernay; Wm. Jack, Sheho; Andrew Lanstadt, Sheho; Frank G. McCreighton, Netherton; Alex. Moir, Netherton. One directorship was left vacant, and is to be filled up from part of our district not represented at the meeting, but where some farmers have expressed themselves as willing to join. We did not collect membership fees, but shall do so as soon as we get into working order. If you have any literature to advertise the association, I should like to have some for distribution. A goodly number of our settlers are United States Scandinavians who do not read Canadian newspapers and therefore know nothing about the G. G. A. What time of the year is it customary to collect the membership fees, and when have dues to be forwarded to the Central Association?

DAVID LAIRD, Sec.
Netherton, Sask.

WILMER IN LINE

A meeting was held at the new town of Wilmar for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The local organizer, A. C. Moynes, of Lampman, and Wm. Noble, of Oxbow, were present. T. Larkin was appointed chairman. After the addresses of Mr. Noble and Mr. Moynes, the meeting voted for organization, when sixteen joined the association. The following officers were elected: President, T. Larkin; vice-president, W. H. Chambers; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Larkin. Directors, Wm. Hay, W. H. Clendenan, Wm. Lariv, J. O. Workman, C. O. Angus, T. M. Leggatt. After a vote of thanks to the speakers, the meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

E. W. J. LARKIN, Sec.
Arcola, Sask.

TRULY A MISSIONARY

Enclosed please find \$12 for life membership of Raphael Burlingette, of Estevan. Send certificate to him. I am trying to do some missionary work for the association and THE GUIDE. Can you send me a few receipts so that I can give them to the ones I get as members.

I will try and push the good work this summer.

JAS. A. BROWN, Sec.
Estevan, Sask.

SHORT AND SWEET

Please find enclosed \$12 for life membership ticket in the G. G. A. for Andrew Ostercamp of the Bunmore G. G. A.

ANDREW OSTERCAMP, Sec.
Dundurn, Sask.

RESOLUTIONS FROM EARL GREY

"That this branch favors a complete system of public elevators with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market, able to hold its own in open competition with any trust or combination whatsoever."

"That this branch is in favor of a board of management consisting of the minister of agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association, the same to come up for reappointment every three years, the latter to be elected for two and three years respectively."

GUY FOSTER, Sec.
Earl Grey, Sask.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

We had a real good meeting of Thornfield Association on the 11th inst. One very important resolution was passed: "That any officer who is absent for two consecutive meetings without satisfactory cause for doing so, his office shall be deemed vacant and filled as soon as possible."

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Sec.
Lockwood, Sask.

THE VIEWS OF COLONSAY

I am pleased to be able to inform you that at a recent meeting of the Colonsay Association, we discussed the elevator question. The result was as follows: Moved, seconded and carried:—"That we, the Colonsay Grain Growers' Association express our desire that the Saskatchewan government establish a complete line of elevators at an early date, same to be managed under a central commission." Moved, seconded and carried: "That the commission be a committee of three to be elected in the following manner: The government to appoint one, a farmer; and the other two to be appointed by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and that a system of Recall be adopted."

W. J. MOORE, Sec.
Colonsay, Sask.

MEETING AT FOAM LAKE

Enclosed please find cheque to cover the membership fee and our bills for literature. The Grain Growers of this district held a very successful meeting at Foam Lake on June 4th. Owing to the rain which lasted nearly all forenoon, the number of farmers present was rather small; but those present were not lacking in enthusiasm. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Ira Odell, who introduced Mr. Chas. Dunning, of Beaverdale, and called upon him to address the meeting. Mr. Dunning reviewed briefly the terminal elevator investigation, the tariff, the purpose of the Grain Growers' Association, and the difference between the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The need for organization was also dealt with, and the value and working of the life membership system. At the close of his address Mr. Dunning had the pleasure of writing out the receipts for two life members, while a number of those present signified their

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intention of helping on the good work by purchasing yearly membership tickets. Our association now has a membership of forty-six, with the prospect of many more in the near future. Hoping that this branch, as well as the whole association will thrive and grow, and the farmers of the West will, in the near future, receive at least a measure of their just dues.

L. KIDD, Sec.
Foam Lake, Sask.

WORD FROM WEIR HILL

I have had several letters from you within the past two months, but owing to a busy season I could not find time to answer. Am sorry I did not get your letter re commission sitting at Carlyle until after the sitting was over. That is why our association was not represented there. Our association has thirty-five paid-up annual members, and as you have no doubt seen by THE GUIDE, remains active. Push the good work along or we will get robbed again this fall. I would suggest that the terminal elevators be gotten if possible. Also wake up the local branches and get the where-with-all-money talks.

R. McCURDY, Sec.
Weir Hill.

AGITATE, ORGANIZE, EDUCATE, EMANCIPATE

This is the great work of our organization. A thorough education in all the affairs of the business of farming is the best kind of armament we as farmers can carry about. Life is a strife. No question about it. In the commercial world it is competition everywhere. And so long as farmers do not thoroughly understand the selling end, as well as the producing end; yes, and also the purchasing end of their business, they are simply like men going to war without swords or rifles. Yes, and their hands tied to boot. And to expect to successfully combat with a powerful foe, free and fully armed with, and trained to use all modern appliances, is a foolhardy thing to start with. You may readily see what a great work is ahead of us. Especially when as yet we are not able to stop fighting amongst ourselves. But a better day is coming.

Recently headquarters arranged with A. G. Hawkes to spend some months helping to organize and educate. He commenced last week and spent his time with several associations on the Soo line, calling on Drinkwater, Sunny Hill, Roleau, Wilcox and Milestone. Between taking THE GUIDE subscriptions and life memberships, conversing with the different members and officers of the local he is doing much useful work. He is now attending a monster gathering at Esterhazy which will be over by the time this comes before our readers. But Mr. Hawkes will have been there, and he knows quite well that while enthusiasm is all right in its place, it may all vanish like the morning dew, and unless something in the nature of permanent organization or education is done, this whole stir may evaporate, leaving us exhausted and prove a drain on our resources rather than an inspiration and strength, and so we expect that at these gatherings there will be meetings of officers of the different local associations, acquaintances made, the scarlet line of a common purpose seen and felt, and altogether a blending of aim and object. A unification of purpose and strengthening of determination will take place, springing from a clear prospective view of the great usefulness and necessity of having our local associations firmly planted in every nook and corner of our great province; and to make them the enlistment camps, the training ground, the educational departments, the arming stations of our class to fit us to carry on the contest and warfare of the rural population against organized capitalistic greed, and to endeavor to establish governments in favor of the masses, and to see that our class gets due consideration and fully qualified representation.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

CARNDUFF WILL SEE LAURIER

We wish to interview the premier on his visit to Weyburn in connection with the Terminal Elevators, the early con-

Pure Seed Grain

How are western farmers going to get it? A possible solution.

The question of obtaining the best quality seed grain is of supreme importance to the Western farmer. He is concerned not only with the quality of the seed but with the strain as well. That is, he might obtain the very best quality of Stanley or Preston wheat seed and yet would not grow a crop that would obtain the highest market price. Authorities have agreed after exhaustive tests that these hybrids will not attain the milling value of the hard wheats. They have also determined that Red Fife is the best of the hard wheats to grow in Western Canada.

The conclusion is easily arrived at. Western farmers should grow Red Fife wheat and should be furnished with a means of obtaining seed of assured purity and germinating powers at the smallest reasonable price. How shall the farmer obtain his seed under these conditions? A suggestion has recently been made to THE GUIDE, by a man long identified with the grain trade that would bear looking into. This gentleman suggests that a central seed bureau, under a management directly responsible to the farmers, be instituted at Winnipeg, or some other central point, where the best of the shipments going East might be assembled with a view of purchasing and holding for seed that which would prove suitable. All grains would be handled but the greatest need would be for the obtaining of the best possible Red Fife seed wheat and clean seed flax, for either of which the farmer now as to pay an exceedingly high price.

The system suggested would be easily carried out. Farmers would be invited to submit samples of crops that they considered would fulfil all requirements. This sample would be closely inspected and thoroughly tested as to germinating qualities, etc. If the sample showed high class the experts in charge of the bureau would have the shipment forwarded and the whole car would be thoroughly examined upon arrival. If it was up to the sample it would be purchased at a price commensurate with its quality. This price would naturally be above what the shipper would receive on the market if selling the grain as a straight commercial grade. Should the car not come up to the required quality it would simply be re-billed to the terminal. For this re-billing the railroad companies under the present rules would charge three dollars, but it is probable that if the seed bureau was installed they would waive this charge.

The grain retained would be thoroughly cleaned and all small berries removed. The sale of these screenings would pay a good part of the cost of operating the bureau and the seed could be sold at a price but little higher than it was purchased at from the farmer. The great function of the bureau would of course be in the distribution of seed wheat, but all the other domestic grains could also be handled. Its establishment would insure the farmer a full supply of seed grain at a reasonable price.

Then the handling of only the strain of wheat that has been found of the highest milling value would do much to raise the quality of Western Canadian crops. Enough good seed could be obtained from the districts growing the best Red Fife to give all other districts a full supply. Farmers now must pay from two dollars to five dollars per bushel for Red Fife seed. A bureau could dispense this seed at a much lower price.

At present one of the greatest problems of the western farmer is to obtain clean flax seed. Flax seed may be cleaned more easily than any other seed, yet most of the seed sold in the West contains weed seeds. Dirty flax seed does a great deal of harm to the land that a properly established bureau could prevent by thoroughly cleaning the seed.

This is a subject that should appeal to every western farmer and the columns of THE GUIDE are open for suggestions and discussion. Also THE GUIDE will have a tent on the Winnipeg exhibition grounds during the big event and one of the staff in attendance will at all times be ready to talk the matter over with the visiting farmers. Drop in and see this man who is an expert in all matters pertaining to the raising and marketing of grain.

struction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, etc. In order to get a strong delegation to meet him, will you kindly put us in communication with those who will have the looking after of the delegates to meet the premier at Weyburn.

JOHN SHIER,
Carnduff, Sask. Secretary.

JUNIATA VERY MUCH ALIVE

Our secretary, Mr. C. Hirst, retired early in the spring, and meetings were discontinued during seeding; but may say that we have got to work again, and the future of this branch looks quite promising. We are neither asleep, dead or hypnotized, but in fact very much alive. We are sending three delegates to take up the time of the elevator commission when they come around.

LEWIS CONARD,
Juniata, Sask. Secretary.

STURGISS ORGANIZED

As we have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association with a membership of twenty-four, I am writing you for one hundred membership tickets, and also for information as to who to send the money to and the amount. We would also like very much to have a speaker at our next meeting, which will be on Saturday, July 2nd. I am enclosing a list of the officers: President, Timothy Gibney; vice-president, Thos. P. Reagan; secretary-treasurer, Leo Martell. Directors: Bert Martell, Andrew H. Peterson, Ole Anderson, Wm. Jones, John J. Healey, Steve Anaka, Anton Marken, Bert McClure, Dan Gibney.

LEO MARTELL,
Sturgiss, Sask. Secretary.

AFTER THE GOVERNMENT

The Cataraqui Grain Growers' Association held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, June 22. After the ordinary routine business was transacted the president announced that the members had been called together to discuss a suggestion from the Blue Hill and Camlachie Associations, for a mass meeting to devise further action relative to the C. N. R. branch from Maryfield to Moose Jaw.

Several speakers voiced the current belief that the Saskatchewan government is trifling with the farmers south of Moose Jaw. It is reported that grading outfits are at work west of Milestone, and yet in correspondence with the Deputy Minister of Railways, he has stated several times that the C. N. R. have not officially laid their plans before the Department.

It was decided to co-operate with the sister associations and have a big public meeting in the Cataraqui school on Wednesday, July 6 at 2.00 p.m. The purpose of this meeting is to get to know once and for all whether the government intend to insist on the C. N. R. making provision for railway service for the farmers west of the Creek. Should the C. N. R. refuse to do this if the government will decide not to guarantee the bonds. With this end in view it was decided to send invitations to the premier, the minister of railways and Mr. Sheppard to attend. Should it be impossible for any or all of these gentlemen to attend, that they be asked to forward a definite statement of the position of affairs at the present time.

The farmers have no desire to "butt in" on any negotiations between the government and the railway company, but there is a prevalent fear that unless this question is kept before the government the C. N. R. will just do as they think fit.

HENRY MILNE, Acting Sec.
Moose Jaw.

A NEW BRANCH

On June 18 a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Mr. R. Bridals. The meeting was well attended and eleven paid their subscription and became members. W. H. Brooks was made president and J. Herbert Young, secretary-treasurer. The branch is called "Nut Mountain" and meetings will be held alternately at R. Bridal's and Nut Mountain school house. I might also state that we have prospects for a strong branch here.

J. HERBERT YOUNG, Sec.-treas
Bond, Sask.

Additional Alberta

MORE UNIONS ORGANIZED

I have great pleasure in reporting that two new Unions have been successfully organized in the Carbon district. On the night of June 4, Director W. H. T. Olive and Secretary R. S. Shaw, of Rose View Union, assisted in organizing Avondale Union to the south of our own district, and on the same night our president and vice-president assisted in the organization of Rawdenville Union.

Very successful meetings were held at both places, the farmers present evincing a strong desire to learn all possible in connection with the organization. Fifteen members were enrolled at Avondale and twenty at Rawdenville, which can be considered a very fair start, and with the spirit that was in evidence there is little doubt that strong Unions will be the result of this work.

R. S. SHAW.
Carbon.

GIVE US GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

The last regular meeting of Spring Ridge Union was held on June 4, with President Davidson in the chair. The attendance of members was fairly good and five visitors were also present. After the communications of interest were read, it was decided to place our order for twine. Three thousand pounds was ordered by members present and other orders are expected.

The road question across the Porgan Reserve was then discussed, and Mr. Duffield consented to act as Road Boss if the teams were forthcoming, and would examine the road shortly. The following resolution was unanimously adopted "That the Department be congratulated on bringing to justice the offending privately owned terminal elevators for their infraction of the Manitoba Grain Act, and that we strongly recommend that the terminal elevators be taken over by the government and operated by an independent commission, also that the Manitoba Grain Act be amended to bring the change into effect." Mr. R. J. Canteton then tendered his resignation and Mr. C. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

C. DUFFIELD, Sec.-Treas.
Spring Ridge.

ARCTIC LANDS ENQUIRY

The Hon. James C. Paterson, former Lieut. Governor of Manitoba from 1895 to 1900 and now a resident of Ottawa has been appointed commissioner to investigate into the titles to ownership of all lands in the Arctic Seas, whether acquired by discovery, occupation or otherwise, and to report thereon to the privy council of Canada from time to time.

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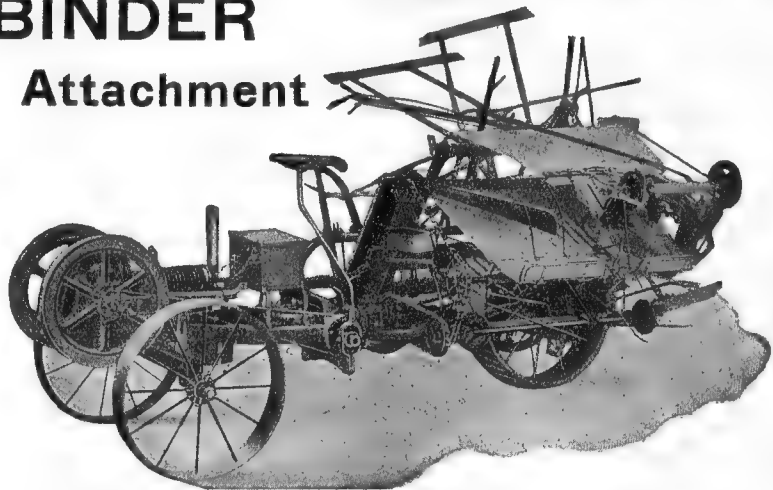
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The DOMO Separator Co.
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The Gilson Engine BINDER

PATENTED

Attachment



Has proved its worth by saving the farmer thousands of dollars in the South---by enabling the farmer to cut his grain no matter how wet the ground, or how much lodged---as well as saving two horses.

Every farmer has use for a small engine on his farm for pumping, sawing wood, running a cream separator, etc. Why not buy a Gilson 2 1-2 Air Cooled Binder Attachment and Engine, nothing to freeze. Can use it 365 days in the year. Will operate on any binder. Let us send you further particulars. Our supply is limited for this year---first come first served---Our prices are right, every engine guaranteed.

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GENERAL AGENT

The Harmer Implement Co.
182 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG

The "WIZARD" Portable Grain Elevator

CONSTRUCTION

The "WIZARD" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, Standard 18 ft. leg.

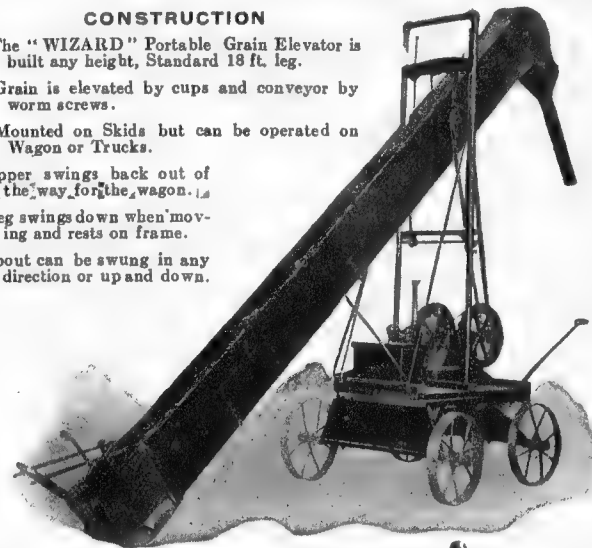
Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor by worm screws.

Mounted on Skids but can be operated on Wagon or Trucks.

Hopper swings back out of the way for the wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction or up and down.



This Cut shows Elevator mounted on truck with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain

WILL SAVE ITS COST IN ONE SEASON

It is a Back Saver, Time Saver, Money Saver and it will save 3 men's time and two teams at least

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Load your own Cars and save Money. Can be operated by Horse Power or Gasoline Engine

Write for Price and Terms

The Harmer Implement Co.
142 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG

Saskatchewan Crops

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through its crop reporting service, has completed its estimate of the acreage sown to barley and flax in the province this year. These figures were not included in the earlier report of the estimated wheat and oat acreage. It was supposed that while the barley figures would not show a very large increase, yet there would be a slight one, but the estimate shows it is a little less in 1910, while as expected, flax shows a very material increase.

The estimated acreage sown to barley shows a decrease of 6,900 acres or 2.8 per cent. This compares with an increase last year of 14,000 acres or 6.1 per cent. The estimated increase in acreage sown to flax is 74,090 acres or 23.2 per cent. In 1909 there was an increase in the flax acreage of 54,000 acres or 20.4 per cent. The large increase in the acreage sown to flax this year is principally owing to the high price it commanded in 1909.

The average dates of the completion of seeding of the grain crops this year are as follows: Wheat, May 3; Oats, May 18; Barley, May 27; Flax, June 5. These compare with May 16, May 30, June 3, and June 7, respectively, last year.

The standard condition of the crops this year for the province is higher than that of 1909, and the different crop districts range fairly evenly, the North Central district being the lowest, here the standard condition is reported as not being quite so good as at the same time last year. The grain is not so strong and vigorous, owing to the cool dry weather, high winds and heavy night frosts during the month of May, also to the damage

done by the wire worm. The per centage for the province is as follows: Wheat 90 per cent.; Oats, 92 per cent.; Barley, 93 per cent.; Flax, 95 per cent.

NO MORE PRIVILEGES

The board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on Monday, June 20, voted for the absolute prohibition of trading in privileges or "puts and calls" in the Minneapolis market. This became effective June 21.

It was reported last week that in line with the action of Chicago in prohibiting such trading, the Minneapolis chamber would make a new rule. The resolution adopted reads as follows:

"Whereas, the appellate court of Illinois has recently decided, in the case of Nash-Wright & Co. vs. Daniel C. Wright, that trading in the so-called indemnities is illegal; and

"Whereas, it is understood that this case is to be appealed to a higher court;

"Whereas, trading in puts and calls or privileges by whatever name they may be designated are not recognized in any manner by the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis;

"Now therefore, be it resolved, that members of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis are hereby forbidden to engage in trading in what are known as puts and calls or privileges, by whatever name they may be designated, in any place in the Chamber of Commerce buildings pending the final decision regarding the legality of such trading by the courts. Any member of this association violating the provisions of this resolution will be subject to the penalties provided for irregular trading, as set forth in section 7 of rule 11 of the general rules of this association."

CONNAUGHT FOR CANADA

A London, Eng., cable of June 21, said:—It is stated here that the coronation of King George V. will occur as soon as possible after the anniversary of King Edward's death. Immediately thereafter it is expected the Duke of Connaught will sail to Canada, to take up his duties as Governor-General.

FIRST AERIAL LINER.

A Dusseldorf, Germany, cable of June 22, said: The first successful voyage of an aerial liner in the history of the world was completed here to-day when the giant dirigible Deutschland, steered by Count Zeppelin, the inventor, landed after a flight of 280 miles from Friedrichshafen, made in ten hours.

The stop here was the first halt in a contemplated trip of over seven hundred miles which the Deutschland will make with twenty passengers on board. There were no mishaps of any kind during the trip. The giant air craft answering the rudder with exactness at every point. The winds were particularly favorable to the flight and the airship sailed along as evenly as if it were on the bosom of a smooth lake.

Several new devices which have been recently perfected by Count Zeppelin were tried for the first time, and they are all said to have worked with perfect precision.

The news of the flight has set Germany wild, and Count Zeppelin is the hero of the hour. The Kaiser has wired his congratulations to the intrepid aeronaut.

KILLED IN FIELD

High River, Alta., June 21.—The body of Julius Havskjeld, a farmer, living six miles east of High River, Alta, was found lying face downward in a field June 21, by Magistrate Sheppard, of that town. The authorities were notified. Coroner Niblett, -Sergt. Thomas, of the R.N.W.M.P., and Magistrate Sheppard visited the scene. On viewing the remains the coroner considered an inquest unnecessary, death being due to lightning. The fatality evidently occurred during an electric storm which occurred on Sunday evening.

STUDENTS ON TOUR

The first touring party of university men made possible by the beneficence of an anonymous philanthropist, left Liverpool June 21, for Canada and the United States. The students, ten in number, come from Cambridge, Durham, Edin-

burgh, London and other universities. Oxford was the only British university which has not been represented in these educational excursions. The itinerary will include all the larger cities of Canada as far west as Winnipeg, near which city the men will devote four days to actual farm work, as a practical way of obtaining an insight into the conditions of Canadian agriculture. From Winnipeg the party will cross the border and visit Madison, Wis., Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Cambridge.

VETERINARIAN DEAD

D. A. McArthur, one of the best known veterinary surgeons in Manitoba, died at Lauder, June 7. Dr. McArthur was one of the foremost men in the west in his profession, being a graduate of Toronto and Chicago colleges, with highest honors. He practiced at Lauder, Hartney and Weyburn. Throughout the district covered by Mr. McArthur he was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. No night was too dark, not any storm fierce enough to prevent him from journeying into the country to alleviate the suffering of some dumb animal. The veterinary circles of the West have indeed lost in Mr. McArthur's demise.

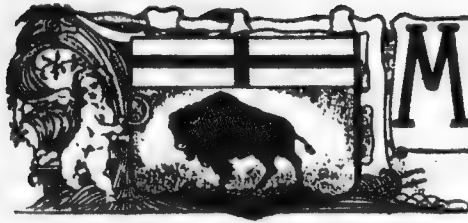
The Grain Growers' Guide will have a tent on the exhibition grounds, and all farmers are invited to make themselves at home there while on the grounds.

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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

Ninette Sanatorium Opened

Wednesday, June 22, will long remain an auspicious date in the medical and humanitarian annals of Manitoba and Western Canada. On that date the Manitoba sanatorium for the care and cure of incipient cases of tuberculosis, was formally opened at Ninette. A special train carried about two hundred of Winnipeg's leading citizens and philanthropists to the beautiful little lake-side town, near which the sanatorium is located, there to join with the residents of Strathcona municipality for the occasion. A representative of THE GUIDE accompanied the party.

The Winnipeg delegation went to assist in getting the institution off to a good start. Some were imbued with an idea on the start, that this was an occasion necessary to the well being of the institution and in a certain sense it was necessary.

A great many, in fact most philanthropists are idealists, seeking to uplift humanity through channels that, to the uplifted, must seem rather indirect. These kind of men are not the kind that have made the Ninette sanatorium possible.

The men responsible for the establishment of the first hospital for consumptives in Western Canada are hard-headed, business men and farmers. They saw a need for such an institution and dug up their bank rolls and built it. It took some time to convince some of them that the project was a necessary and desirable one, but when convinced they rushed it through in record time. Too much credit cannot be given these men who are unceasing in their efforts for the establishment of the institution. Also much credit is due the members of the Manitoba Board of Health and their president, Dr. R. M. Simpson, for the manner in which they worked day and night for the successful fruition of their hopes.

These men knew what they would find on the shores of Pelican Lake. But there were those in the party who came with a view of in a certain sense educating the management in the high, humane functions that they were to perform. Those who came to teach, remained to admire and left educated. Such an opening was necessary, not to the success of the sanatorium, but for the education of the visitors.

They found, not an unfinished, poorly equipped institution, but a modern hospital in charge of an efficient force, well equipped for a battle to the finish with the Great White Plague. True it is that the finances at the control of the management have not been sufficient to install everything that they deem necessary. They have not everything that could be desired, but one is astounded at what they have done in a short space of time with a rather limited exchequer. There are already twenty-three patients at the sanatorium, all being given a new lease on life.

Ninette is situated on the south shore of Pelican Lake at the west end. From the town winding road, well shaded by willows and oaks leads around the end of the lake to the north shore, a mile and a half to the sanatorium. There, sheltered from the north wind by high hills and overlooking the lake, stands the institution. Far be it from any prosaic newspaperman to attempt a description of the surroundings. The outlook would inspire the pen of a Dickens, a Whittier or a Longfellow.

The main building is flanked to the south by two smaller sleeping quarters. All three buildings have large, airy, well screened porches upon which the patients live entirely. All day long they recline in the warm sunshine that purges their bodies of the tuberculosis germs and at night breathe the fresh pure breezes that sweep the lake and give strength to tired lungs and weak bodies.

Entering the main building the first thing that strikes one is the absolute cleanliness of everything. The walls and ceilings are pure white, easy to cleanse. The floors are of hard wood,

without a single carpet to catch and hold dirt. In fact everything about the premises is so constructed as to lend itself to the maintenance of absolute cleanliness. The greater part of the main floor is occupied by a large cheerful lounging room which overlooks the lake. The south end of the room has large windows while at the north is a huge fire place capable of taking large logs. Off of this room the verandas open. The second floor is taken up by doctor's and nurses quarters and rooms for patients when the weather demands their housing.

The dining room is situated in the basement of the main building and is large and well-lighted. It was in this room that the formal opening ceremonies were carried out. The first, and probably the most appreciated part of the function, was the closing of the opening that a five hours train ride had left in the internal regions of the visitors. This was done in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The ladies of Strathcona and the members of the sanatorium staff had prepared a delectable repast to which hearty appetites, stimulated to the limit by the cool country breezes, after the debilitating heat of the city, did ample justice.

When the inner man and woman had been satisfied, Dr. Simpson made a few remarks at the close of which he formally announced the opening of the institution. He described the countless obstacles that had been overcome in bringing to a successful culmination their plans for an institution through which the board of health could adequately cope with consumption. He also stated that the

recent "Tag day" held throughout the province had provided funds that made possible the speedy erection of a hospital for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis.

Short speeches were made by others who had been prominent in the establishment of the sanatorium and a hearty vote of thanks were extended the people of the municipality of Strathcona.

Then led by the hospital staff, under Dr. Vrooman, who is in charge during the temporary absence of Dr. Stewart, the head of the institution, the visitors were shown over the premises. There were those in the crowd who had been opposed to the Ninette site, but as the natural beauties of the surroundings unfolded, they expressed themselves as completely satisfied. The location is indeed ideal. The impression is made upon visitors that the surroundings were made just to fit the buildings.

RE DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The Minitonas Branch held their monthly meeting on June 18, president McLeary presiding. The meeting was a lively one, Direct Legislation being the question on the paper for discussion, it being held over from the previous meeting. It was thoroughly threshed out, so here goes for a bunch of resolutions.

Moved by T. H. Stevenson and seconded by D. Blain: "That we put ourselves on record in favor of Direct Legislation. Unanimously carried."

Moved by T. H. Stevenson and seconded by J. H. Cox: "That any candidate offering himself to represent us in the Local or Dominion Houses be obliged to pledge himself in writing to support

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
J. W. SCALLION - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. C. HENDERS - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. McKENZIE - - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

a full measure of Direct Legislation, and that President McLeary and R. R. Dannard be appointed to draw up the pledge naming the percentages." Unanimously carried.

Moved by G. Smith and seconded by R. R. Dannard: "That it be in the pledge to work for an Independent Commission." Carried.

Moved by T. H. Stevenson and seconded by J. L. Creighton: "That we petition for a government-owned elevator." Carried.

Moved by G. Smith and seconded by W. Marr: "That we endorse the stand taken by the Central Executive to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western tour." Carried.

Moved by J. L. Creighton: "That we hold a Grain Growers' Picnic on June 30." Carried.

Moved by J. H. Cox: "That Jack Elliot be a director." Carried. Moved by J. Campbell: "That Thomas Martin be a director." Carried.

DAVID REID,
Minitonas, Man. Sec.-Treas.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

On Thursday, June 9, in the Municipal Hall at St. Rose, we listened to a very interesting lecture by R. J. Avison, director of North West portion of the Grain Growers' Association. The subject under discussion was government ownership of elevators. It is quite apparent from the sentiments expressed at this meeting that the Grain Growers' Association, although perforce they accepted the Bill as it stands, were far from being satisfied by its provisions and are living in hopes of considerable amendment in the near future. The meeting terminated by a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Guillot to our esteemed and popular director, Mr. Avison, who is always so welcome among us.

St. Rose du Lac. P. SCRUETTE, Pres.

ORDER BINDER TWINE.

A meeting of the Bagot Branch, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was held on Friday evening, June 17. It was decided that we co-operate and order binder twine the same as last year. It was also decided that we send The Grain Growers' Guide to each member that is not now a subscriber.

A. SMALLPIECE
Bagot, Man. Sec.-Treas.

WILL MEET SIR WILFRID.

The meeting that we had at Nesbitt on June 16th, was fairly well attended. Mr. Hails gave us a talk on Consolidation of Schools, and I think that it was fairly well appreciated by the thinking public. I also wish to say, that the Nesbitt Branch of the Grain Growers' Association is sending two delegates to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he comes to Brandon, so that they may help to impress him with the wants and needs of this western country. The names of the delegates are: T. Fisher and James Hardwick. I also wish to say, that I am appointed to be at Winnipeg on the 14th of July so that I may vote at the Grain Growers' Grain Company's meeting. Please notify any one in the Nesbitt District, who is a shareholder, and does not want to go to Winnipeg to cast their vote. I will vote for them if they see me before the time and instruct me how they want to vote by proxy.

Nesbitt P. O. JAMES HARDWICK.

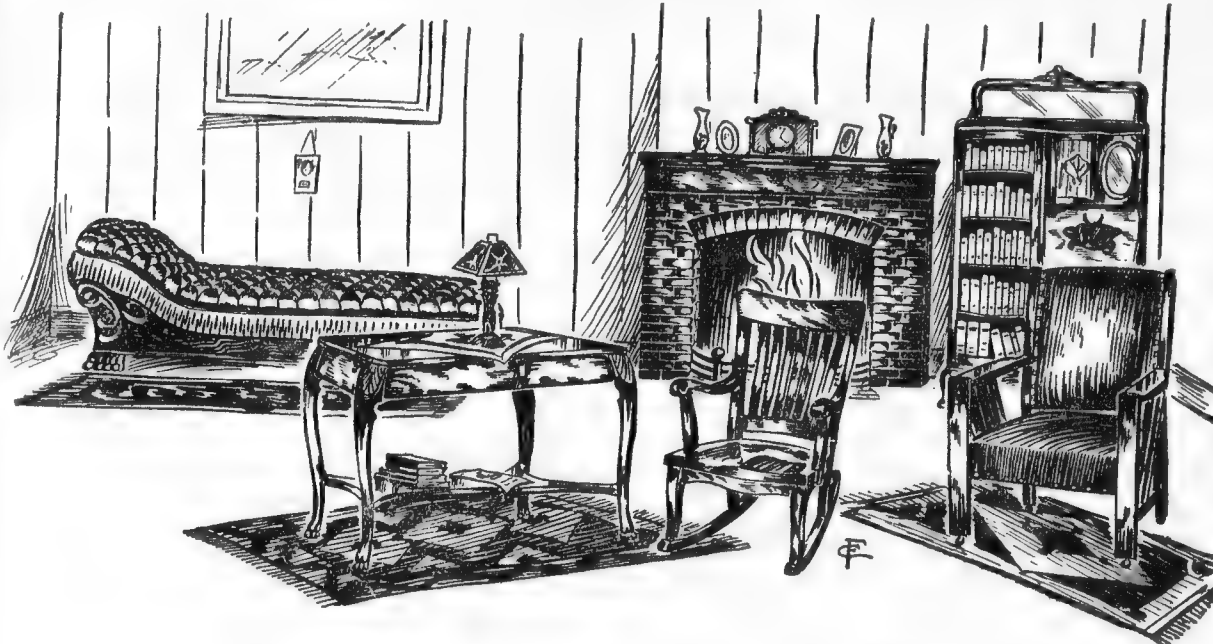
Provincial Candidates

The following are the official nominations made for the different provincial constituencies in Manitoba:

| Constituency— | Government | Liberal |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Assiniboia | Aime Benard R. A. Bonnar (Ind. Con.) | |
| Arthur | A. M. Lyle | John Williams |
| Avondale | John Argue | Jas. Medill |
| Beautiful Plains | J. H. Howden | F. L. Davis |
| Birtle | E. Graham | G. H. Malcolm |
| Brandon City | Hon. G. Coldwell | S. H. McKay |
| Carillon | A. Prefontaine | H. Chevrier |
| Cypress | Geo. Steele | F. N. Mitchell |
| Dufferin | Hon. R. P. Roblin | W. F. Osborne |
| Dauphin | J. G. Harvey | J. A. Campbell |
| Deloraine | J. C. Walker Reid | Dr. Thornton |
| Emerson | Dr. McFadden | Geo. Walton |
| Gilbert Plains | Sam Hughes | Wm. Shaw |
| Gimli | B. L. Baldwinson | W. H. Paulson |
| Gladstone | W. McKelvey | Dr. Armstrong |
| Hamiota | W. A. Ferguson | E. Henry |
| Killarney | G. Lawrence | G. Robinson |
| Kildonan and St. Andrews | Dr. Grain | A. R. Bredin |
| Laverandryre | J. B. Lauzon | W. Molloy |
| Lansdowne | W. Fenwick | T. C. Norris |
| Lakeside | E. L. Lynch | C. D. McPherson |
| Manitou | Hon. R. Rogers | J. E. Gayton |
| Morden | J. A. Hobbs | Dr. McConnell |
| Morris | Hon. C. H. Campbell | Dr. R. L. Ross |
| Mountain | E. L. Taylor | J. B. Baird |
| Minnedosa | W. B. Waddell | J. W. Thompson |
| Norfolk | R. F. Lyons | Frank Avery |
| Portage la Prairie | Hon. H. Armstrong | E. A. McPherson |
| Russell | A. L. Bonnycastle | W. Volens |
| Rockwood | Isaac Riley | Ira Stratton |
| Rhineland | Dr. McGavin | V. Winkler |
| Swan River | J. W. Robson | D. D. McDonald |
| St. Boniface | Jos. Bernier | A. Dubuc |
| Springfield | C. P. Fullerton | D. A. Ross |
| South Brandon | A. H. Carroll | E. H. Dewart |
| Turtle Mountain | Hon. Jas. Johnston | W. Hanley |
| Virden | Harvey Simpson | D. McDonald |
| West Winnipeg | A. J. Andrews | T. H. Johnson |
| Centre Winnipeg | T. W. Taylor | Armstrong (Soc.) |
| North Winnipeg | J. F. Mitchell | F. J. Dixon (Ind.) |
| | | S. H. Green |
| | | E. Fulcher (Soc.) |
| South Winnipeg | L. McMeans | Ed. Brown |

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good, but a good piece of furniture is always cheap. We are here to back up our assertions, so when in the City buy your Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Shades, etc., here, and Save Money :: :: "THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."

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QUESTIONS FOR SIR WILFRID

Please publish in the Manitoba section of your valuable paper, the record of the minutes of a meeting held by the Howden Grain Growers in Mountain View School House, on the 13th inst., which please find enclosed with request for stock killed form, filled in Howden Grain Growers' Association, June 15th, 1910.

Moved by Adam Watson, and seconded by R. M. Buchanan, "That a petition be forwarded to the Manitoba Executive and Railway Commission, re stock killed on the railway."

Moved by Adam Watson, and seconded by T. Wilson, "That this Association send a delegate to attend the Annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., to be held in Winnipeg, July 14th., to look after the interests of the stockholders of the Company."

Moved by B. B. Graham and seconded by James Clarey, "Resolved that we, the members of the Howden Grain Growers' Association heartily endorse the action of the Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in waiting upon Sir Wilfrid for the purpose of pressing upon his attention the necessity for taking action in the interest of the farmers upon the following questions: (1.) The revision of the tariffs. (2) The building of the Hudson Bay Railway. (3.) The acquisition of the terminal elevators by the Dominion Government. (4.) The chilled meat industry."

Moved by W. F. Warner and seconded by S. Watson, "That this association favor the formation of a county branch out of the joint associations of Langford and Rosedale."

After this final motion was put and carried, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, July 5, when a delegate to the Grain Growers' Grain Company meeting will be appointed.

**THE FIRST BIG FAIR ON THE
MANITOBA CIRCUIT
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
JULY 11-12-13-14**

For premium lists address: ARTHUR W. HUMBER, Secy.

RE ELEVATOR PETITION

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association on June 18. "That the circulation of the elevator petition be deferred until the 9th of July, and in the meantime the secretary invite one of the commissioners to attend the grain Growers' picnic to be held at Shoal Lake, on July 7 to discuss the question there." Motion carried.

CHAS. FINDLAY,
Shoal Lake. Secretary.

APPROVE OF MR. McCUAIG.

I am instructed by our association to forward to you the following resolution which was passed. "That in our opinion Mr. McCuaig did wisely in accepting the position of Chairman of the elevator commission and we also recommend his holding the Presidency of the Provincial Grain Growers' Association for the present year."

GEO. S. FRASER,
Hamiota, Man. Secretary.

ORDERED BINDER TWINE

Now that the busy season is over it is time we were getting down to business again. We had a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 4th inst. Twine was the first business taken up. It was decided to order a car-load of 550 ft. at 8½ cents. f. o. b. Foxwarren. This is the third year we have got our twine by the car-load, as we save from six to seven hundred dollars a car by buying it that way. So much for co-operation. A resolution was passed favoring a scheme of calling a convention at Brandon to meet the Premier and his colleagues, and lay before them our several grievances, such as Tariff, Government Control of Terminal Elevators, the Chilled Meat Trade and Hudson Bay Railway. A communication was read from our member of parliament, Dr. W. Roche, with regard to Government Control of Terminal Elevators. He says that this proposition has received his support in the past and he will be glad to support it in the future.

A resolution was passed asking the Elevator Commission for a petition for signatures for a government elevator at this point, as things have not been

satisfactory under the present system. G. H. Malcolm's Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance was taken up, but owing to the pressure of other business it was laid over until our next meeting when it will be thoroughly discussed. We intend to hold a picnic in the near future if the rain holds off long enough.

Foxwarren, Man. R. J. DONNELLY,
Secty.-treas.

MORE AGAINST ELECTION

At our regular meeting held here June 7 the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we, the members of the Empire Branch of the M. G. G. A., protest against the government holding a general election this summer as it is in our interest as Grain Growers to see the system of Government Owned Interior Elevators put into operation before being called upon to cast our ballot." It was also decided to send a petition to the government similar to the above, signed by all the members of this association.

E. E. BAILEY, Sec.-treas.
Clanwilliam, Man.

SHOULD HAVE A BUTTON

Permit me to inform you that the Woodmore Branch of the Grain Growers' Association is alive and moving, as our secretary has not time to write you and we ought to let the others know the above facts. We hold our meetings in the old Patron's Hall, the last Saturday of each month, having very good turn-outs both winter and summer.

We have discussions on subjects of interest to us as farmers and think ourselves lucky to get home before Sunday morning. We called for tenders for binder twine and gave our order and have appointed a business committee to look after that end and take some of the work off of the secretary.

I think we ought to have a button; a regular Grain Growers' button. I have always found that it makes the wearer more loyal. Some thing to put on at picnics, small, neat and not too costly. Also as the society is composed of both parties and as the party or evil spirit may not be quite dead in us yet, I would suggest that THE GUIDE get out a form of a pledge to present to both would be

members for certain reforms which our association advocates.

The Woodmore Grain Growers' Association and Temperance people intend to hold a picnic at Woodmore Hall on July 8 and hope to have Mr. McKenzie if possible. I am sure it would do good. The secretary was instructed to make the invitation strong.

Yes, by all means get up a demonstration that will convince Sir Wilfrid that we have waited too long for his pre-election promises to be carried out re Free Trade as they have it in England and that the Grain Growers' Association will be just as good backing as the manufacturers' Association.

Greenridge, Man. R. K. MILLAR,
Pres. Woodmore G. G. A.

RUSH OF SETTLERS

A Montreal dispatch of June 21, said:— It is figured by Canadian railway officials that immigration into Canada from Europe since January 1 was almost 112,000, which is considerably more than for the whole of last year and much more than twice as much for the same period last year. The most surprising thing is the continued activity. In past years the rush of immigrants always dropped off towards June, but this season every boat coming out is loaded to capacity with settlers. This is shown by the fact that the Canadian Pacific has so far during June handled 12,436 settlers, as compared with about 8,000 for the whole of June last year, while the total immigration during the first three weeks of this month was almost 23,000, and there are now some 6,000 people on the Atlantic, due to arrive at the end of the week. The present year will easily break all records for immigration, almost doubling previous figures.

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Government Will Investigate Terminals

Deputy Minister F. C. T. O'Hara, of the department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, was in Winnipeg, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23, visiting the headquarters of the Manitoba District Grain Inspection. A representative of the GUIDE interviewed Mr. O'Hara, who gave forth some very important promises. He prefaced his remarks by calling attention to the growing importance and prosperity of the West.

"The residents of Eastern Canada," he said, "are coming more and more to realize the importance of these three great Prairie Provinces, 'The Bread Basket of the Empire.' Anything that affects Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is of supreme importance to the whole of the Dominion. And of the greatest importance of all is the grain trade emanating from these three great provinces. The people of all Canada realize this and even more than the people does the government realize it." Mr. O'Hara then called attention to the fine class of immigrants that are coming to the west. "These people," he said, "and those already here will build up a grain trade that will keep us hustling to maintain our end of it at present efficiency."

After a few more general remarks the deputy minister paused to give opportunity of questioning.

"Is your present visit to Winnipeg a direct result of the report sent by Mr. Castle to your department?" asked THE GUIDE representative.

"No," answered Mr. O'Hara, "I cannot say that it is, but, of course, the findings in Mr. Castle's report are receiving attention that can best be given them here. It is my intention to come to Winnipeg and other western points as often as possible. The importance of the West demands this attention. Mr. Castle's report has been rendered, the offenders have come before a court and have been fined. That closes up those cases as far as the charges contained in the report are concerned, but when the 'weigh-up' of the elevators is made there may be grounds for more serious charges."

"Let's suppose that these 'more serious' charges were substantiated by further investigation. What would be the result to the offenders?" asked THE GUIDE representative.

Will Punish Offenders.

"I am hardly in a position to make an answer to that," said Mr. O'Hara. "I hardly know what might be ascertained in the weigh-up. But for certain infractions the law prescribes Fine and Imprisonment, and you may assure the farmers of the West that the investigation will be carried out and the law administered without fear or favor. The primary object of my department is to put the grain trade of Canada upon a plane lower than none in the world. To do this the law must be rigidly carried out. Must be carried out without discrimination. The interests of all parties concerned must be looked after. We stand for a square deal for the farmer, for the miller, for the exporter and for the elevators. All concerned in the trade must adhere to the law or suffer the consequences. Wheat of the very highest milling quality is raised in Western Canada, and in order that it may hold the place on the world's markets that it deserves to hold, we must see that it reaches them in the best possible shape."

"Don't you think," asked THE GUIDE representative, "that the best possible way of assuring this, is for the government to take over the terminal elevators and run them in the proper manner?"

Mr. O'Hara smiled indulgently (as is the way with public men) and politely but firmly declined to make a direct answer. On the subject he said: "I, of course, have nothing to do with shaping the policy of the government. They will determine their policy in this matter and I will carry it out. This is a ticklish, though important proposition. There are so many interests to be considered. And generally these interests are to some extent antagonistic to each other. Government ownership of terminal elevators may be desirable, but there are many obstacles to be overcome in bringing about such a system. I do not know, and do not think that the Dominion government has determined their policy in regard to the terminals. The question has received and is receiving serious consideration. At present, as you know, the ministers are widely scattered and it is not possible to come to any conclusion. If the government should decide that the running of the terminal elevators as public institutions is the best system for doing away with abuses, they will, of course, do what they think is right."

"Weigh-up" in August.

Getting back to the recent fines of the elevator concerns, THE GUIDE representative asked when the "weigh-up" would take place.

Mr. O'Hara answered that it would not occur until August, as the work would not be practical until then on account of the large amount of grain in store. The receipts and shipments are under careful check, according to the deputy minister, and if there are any serious discrepancies they will be shown at that time. All possible methods are being employed to keep the elevator companies from covering up any of their unlawful practices.

"A system of registering warehouse receipts in and out of the terminals would greatly increase the difficulty of carrying out unlawful schemes, by the elevator companies," continued Mr. O'Hara. "At present the department has not the authority to inaugurate this system, but it is probable that it will be given this authority in the very near future."

Upon being asked if it were probable that an Ottawa dispatch which appeared in the local papers, (this dispatch appears on another page of THE GUIDE) touching upon the question of public ownership of the terminals, could have emanated from the government, Mr. O'Hara stated that all he knew about it was that the question was being given and will continue to be given, very serious consideration by the government.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE'S BIG FAIR

Portage la Prairie is assured of a big Fair this year on July 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, and as it immediately precedes the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions, also having the four railway systems with branches in all directions, live stock exhibitors from all parts of the West as well as the States will assemble at Portage la Prairie, this being the first Fair on the circuit.

Much money has been spent on the grounds and buildings this year. One of the new features is the fine five thousand dollar grandstand just completed.

The Portage Fair has gained great prominence since it has been taken over by the Portage Industrial Exhibition Association and this, the fourth Fair promoted by this company, promises to eclipse all others.

Attractive features have been engaged for the entertaining part of the Fair including the Great Parker Carnival Company No. 1, of Abilene, Kansas, also the Blanch McKenney Wild West Shows.

The premium lists are being distributed and also an attractive line of advertising matter. Both of these have illustrations of the grounds and should prove a good advertisement to Portage la Prairie.

A single fare return rate is given on all railways from all parts of the Province, and this, with the splendid daily passenger service from all directions, should mean great crowds for Portage la Prairie this year.

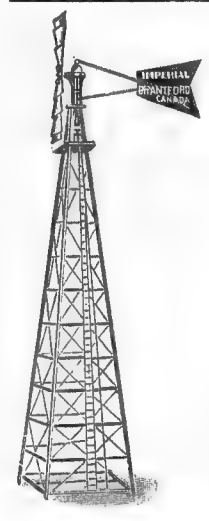
We should be glad if our readers would let us know at once when they miss any copy of The Guide. There are scores of ways in which your paper might go astray, but we do not know it unless you write to us. If your paper is not coming regularly, let us know and we will make matters right.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

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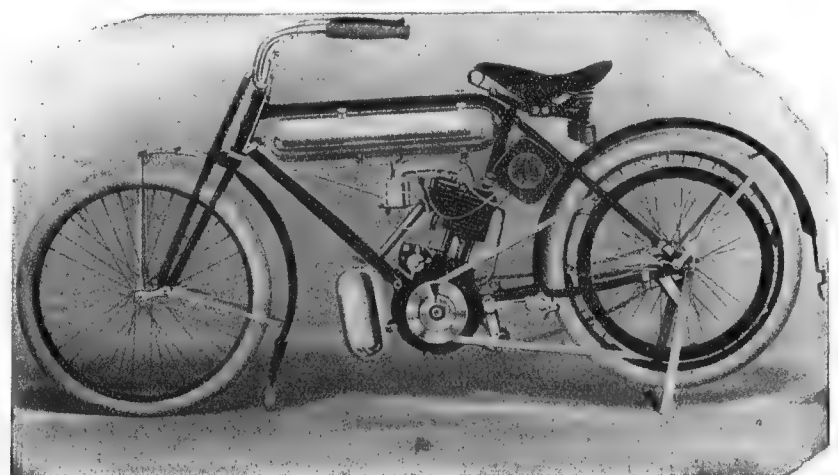


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 ~~~~~

MOTTO FOR THE WEEK

Yet this one thing I learn to know,
 Each day more surely as I go,
 That doors are opened, ways are made,
 Burdens are lifted or are laid,
 By some great law unseen and still,
 "Not as I will."
 —Helen Hunt Jackson—"Not as I will."

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Stamps, eggs, butter, linen, table and bed. Material to make up into garments and also odd pieces for fancy work.

PURSE AND CONTENTS

Dear Margaret:—Your kind letter to hand last night. The GUIDE is coming with a vengeance now. It has "Sunny Brae, Oakburn, on it now. I am glad to see by the papers that the editor is touting the province, I'm safe. I must say that you kind people are busy with so much poverty in sight. People that can spare a dollar now and again may think that they are doing a lot, but it's a mere trifle compared with the work you kind ladies have on hand; but ye shall have your reward and may God bless you and strengthen you in your efforts, is the prayer of your humble writer. I'm disappointed a little in Baby Halliday not being the youngest member, but it seems to me that it's possible that he may have been the first baby member. But it's immaterial. I was just wondering if you in your work could find a girl over 12 or 14 years of age, or a woman, middle aged or widow, anyone that would care to work on a farm at \$8.00 or \$10.00 per month. I see by the Sunshine page that you have something like above on your hands sometimes. It's a difficult matter to get hired help up here—just Galician and hard to get at that. So if you happen to run across someone that you think would suit us, don't be afraid to ship her first train, and if you have to pay her way I will send you the money by return mail. I may be asking too much, but I just thought that it might help some poor girl or woman to make a start in life, and might relieve you of someone you had to keep. Instead of sending the small purse with contents to Bon Accord Block, for Harold Green, I sent it in care of THE GUIDE. Hope you got it.

SUNNY BRAE.

Sunny Brae, Oakburn, Man.
 Dear Sunny Brae:—I have not heard from you for a long time. Harold Green returned from school on the 15th, and has improved wonderfully. I am afraid we cannot induce girls to leave Winnipeg, as at 12 or 14 they get much better wages and also feel that they are nearer home. Write when you can; I miss your letters. Lovingly,
 MARGARET.

HELPING MR. ENGLAND

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed you will please find \$1.00. Kindly use for the benefit of Mr. England. Wishing you all success in your good work.
 Dundurn, Sask. (MRS.) H. DUCIE.
 [Note.—Mr. England will return home next week, and although he won't be able to work for some time, trust that he will soon improve.—
 MARGARET.

~~~~~  
 Dear Margaret:—Having several times noticed in your Sunshine Guild in The Grain Growers' Guide, that you often ask for picture books for your chicks, I am writing to say I have a few scrap books which I made on linen, taking the pictures from various magazines. Also other scrap books filled with extracts from various comic papers, of which I have made several by request on one of Regina's hospitals, as doctors and nurses agree that when patients are convalescent a good laugh does them more good than medicine. If you think the above will be any good to you I will gladly send them, for I know if they can only be sent where they will be appreciated they will help to relieve many hours of pain or loneliness. When you see them if you would like some more, or anything similar that you can suggest, I should be pleased to make more, as I am a crippled old lady who has not walked for over four years, and can only use my hands a little, so am very glad to do anything I can to help to brighten other sufferers' lives. I enclose a stamped envelope for reply and parcel to. Wishing your Guild every success.  
 Box 552, Regina. S. A. STEBBING.

~~~~~  
 Dear Friend:—Your kind letter was read with much pleasure. The books are just what is wanted for the sick children. I have a large quantity of cloth and will send you some to make up into useful and pretty ornaments for our bazaar—if you would like them. It is always a great joy to record the splendid work done by our "abundant" members, for with all this handicap they can do so well; how much more should we be able to do with health and strength. Address all parcels to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg.—MARGARET.

CROCUSES IN BLOSSOM

Dear Margaret:—I have not written to the club for quite a long time, so I'll try and write a few lines now. May I please ask a few questions? Does each child who puts down their name as a member have to give money? I did not quite understand. Enclosed find a necktie, which can be used for girl or boy. We are having lovely

weather now. The crocuses are already in blossom. We have a colt now. It was born on April Fools' day. I will close with best wishes.

ALICE VICTORIA KENNEDY.

Dear Alice:—I am always pleased to answer questions, as that shows you are interested in our work. The only fees we ask from children are kind deeds. Many thanks for necktie—this was sent to Harold Green. Write often and try to win the badge by obtaining twenty-five members.—MARGARET

UNKNOWN DONOR

For Margaret to do as she pleases with. Wish it was more.

A SUNSHINE READER.

Dear Friend:—Many thanks for enclosed dollar. But would like to know the name of "A Sunshine Reader." Won't you write to me?—MARGARET

FOR HAROLD GREEN

Dear Margaret:—Please find enclosed one dollar to be used for Harold Green, your blind boy. May God bless your good work. Your friend and brother in his service.

THOS. FRY.

Dear Friend:—Many thanks for your kind thought for Harold. He has greatly improved at school. He is with us on the holidays. Glad to hear from you at any time.—MARGARET.

BUSY SUNSHINER

Dear Margaret:—It has been a long time since I wrote to the Guild, but it seems I am kept pretty busy now. I have a little baby to work for and two hired men, so it makes me quite a lot of work, but I try to scatter a little sunshine wherever I can by visiting the sick and sending them little things, as a glass of jelly or fruit. Cecil sometimes can by visiting the sick and sending them little wonders. How is little Harold getting along. I will send you 25 cents to pay for two badges, one for Cecil, 6 years old, and one for myself, and also a book of stamps. I hope I have made no mistake in the price of the badges. Wishing the Guild every success.

MRS. WILLARD WIN

Dear Friend:—Glad to hear from you. Write often. Badges will be ready in a short time and I will forward them to you.—MARGARET.

MORE CHEER

Dear Margaret:—As it is quite a long time since I wrote you I thought I would write just a few lines, lest you should think I had forgotten the Sunshine work. I am pleased to know that Harold Green is getting along so nicely at school. I hope that he may still continue to succeed. I have five dollars on my list now, and have the promise of more. With all good wishes for the Sunshine work and those who perform it.

AGNES CRAMWELL.

Dear Agnes:—I have been expecting a letter for some time. Glad to hear from you. Don't forget to try and form a circle among your friends. Thanks so much for loving help.—MARGARET.

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 Dear Margaret:—Before I become a member of your bright club I would like you to answer a few questions for me. When you send any clothes have you any certain person to send them to? Have you any button as an emblem of your club? If you have, let me know how much they are. Have I the right address on the envelope? Now please answer these questions for me.  
 Stockton, Man. HAZEL MCNEISH.

~~~~~  
 Dear Child:—You are very welcome. The clothes can go to a particular case or can be sent in to do for anyone in need. We will have a button ready soon now and it will be given free to each one writing in to ask for it. Ask all your friends to write so that they will be on the list for the first supply in.—MARGARET.

CAN YOU HELP HIM?

~~~~~  
 Dear Margaret:—I have been a member of The International Sunshine Society for several years and I enjoyed it so much. I have been a helpless invalid for the past fourteen years, and all the pain and tortures that I have endured since then are indescribable. My legs lost their strength and are utterly useless, but, fortunately, I have the use of my hands, for which I am truly grateful. I have to stay in bed all the time and the time passes very slowly with me; but Jesus has been with me in all of my afflictions, and His grace is sufficient for all trials, and underneath me are the everlasting arms. Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, of The Sunshine Society, wrote to me some time ago that she would get one of the concert roller organs for me, but, unfortunately, it could not be sent to Canada without duty on it. So she wrote me that she was going to ask you to put a notice in your paper and get it for me. I sincerely hope you will be able to get the concert roller organ for me soon. It would be a great comfort to me during many sad and lonely hours. Mrs. Alden asked me to write to you and tell you about my sad condition. May the Lord bless you much for the grand work you are doing on behalf of suffering humanity. I am thirty years old and spent fourteen years of it in bed. Hoping to hear from you real soon.  
 Yours in faith and hope,  
 A SUNSHINER.  
 Upper Middle River,  
 Cape Breton, N. S.

~~~~~  
 [Note.—This would mean a real Sunshine act to send this poor fellow a roller for the gramophone. I believe they cost 35 cents. Won't someone send one they are tired of and help cheer this poor fellow?

A SUNSHINE BOY.

I was in Buffalo not long ago, and ran across a sunshiny boy, who would have merited the Sunshine prize had one been offered in that particular school. He was talking in a most animated manner to a dozen associates, who, in turn, listened with wrapped attention to what he was saying. The teacher said to me, "I am uneasy about these boys. You see them over there in the far end of the class room." I nodded. "Well," she said, "this is the third time I have noticed just such a caucus and I can't imagine what mischief they are up to, neither can I learn what they are doing. I have inquired several times and only had the one answer—'Oh, nothing much.'"

~~~~~  
 "Why don't you come now and interrupt them," said I. "I don't think it is mischief." As we neared the corner something warned the speaker and everything was immediately hushed and still. "Now, Tom," said the teacher, "I think it has come to a time when you ought to tell me what you boys are doing. Of course I know it is not school hours, yet you have met the third time in this room for some reason, and I am uneasy. Are you up to some mischief?"

Nobody answered, but they all seemed very much embarrassed. She looked at Tom who then, in a respectful manner, explained. "It isn't much," he said, "we didn't mean to interfere with the school matters, but Joe dropped out of school (you know he is in our class) last month. We looked him up ('You did,' interrupted one of the boys) and found that he was sick. He has got nobody, and he works for his board in the mornings and nights in a hardware store. We got a doctor ('You did,' interrupted a second boy) and he has pulled Joe through, and now we are going to try and pay his board for a couple of months so he won't have to work until he gets good and strong, you see." Tom grew here so embarrassed that one of the boys continued the story. "You see Tom told us about this and we are going to put the change we have together to pay his board, then we will have a minstrel show or something. What was puzzling us just now when you came up was we lacked fifty cents of this week's board and Tom was going to ask the hardware man if he would not"—here their teacher with tears in her eyes, opened the silver mesh purse that she held in her hand and took out two quarters, and said, "Tom, let me in the ring, too. I feel ashamed and humiliated, for I ought to have been the first one to have found out why Joe did not answer roll call."

We went back to the desk and there I heard some more beautiful stories of Tom and how he seemed to lead in that school, in scattering sunshine continually. "I don't know what he is going to be," said the teacher, "but I learn a lesson from him almost every day although he comes here to be taught by me."

The sunshiny boy or girl is one who will accept sunshine in the true way as well as give it. Giving is not always sunshine, any more than receiving is sunshine. St. Paul says, "Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity it profiteth me nothing." As I have said there is as much in receiving as in giving, for to shrink from taking what one needs, and what is freely given is to be charitable to the giver. It is as easy to take as to give without the spirit of nesc, of charity, or of love to all humanity.

While in Baltimore, attending the annual convention of the Maryland Sunshiners, held in Fulton Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Benham, Sunshine Chaplain of that State, made an address emphasizing the fact that the sunshiny boy or girl must learn how to receive as well as to give. He told of how that very day he had tried to help a young man by loaning him twenty-five dollars. The young man needed the money very much—it was a necessity to his comfort; still, he received the gift with such ill-grace, announcing that he would not accept it at all unless it was thoroughly understood that he was not an object of charity and that he would pay it back in a day or two. The minister was so grieved over the way his kindness was received that all the joy he had experienced in planning the gift was taken away and he half wished he had saved the money for some other purpose. How could he help it when the heart of the receiver was so bitter and sunshiny that it could not even show gratitude?

The sunshiny way of giving is, as one equal passes the salt to another equal at table, kindly, courteously, without the spirit of patronage, without the feeling of having imposed an obligation.

The sunshiny way of receiving is, as one equal receives the salt passed to him by another equal at table, grateful, without obsequiousness, confident that the giver has done nothing that the receiver would not have done had the conditions been reversed.

Even if the gift meant life instead of starvation, the case is not altered. The Almighty, as Host, has furnished the table for all of us. To be near the salt is to have the duty of passing it. To assume that such service demands acknowledgment is to affront the giver and to dishonor the Maker of the feast.

Sunshine Guild seeks to impress the right way of giving and the right way of receiving by having no initiation fees and no dues except kind acts. The poorest may pay these as well as the richest, the humblest as well as the most exalted.

## "IF"

~~~~~  
 Any boy readers will, I know, appreciate these little "If" verses.
 "If I could be a king," a small boy said,
 "On toffee my subjects should all be fed,
 There'd be nothing to do all the time
 but play
 And we'd stay up the whole of the night
 and day."

~~~~~  
 "If anyone dared to say 'don't' or 'no,'  
 Straight off to the prison at once he'd go;  
 And teachers and nurses should all be sent  
 To a desert isle as a punishment."

~~~~~  
 "Books should be burnt in the public square—
 Grammars and histories—my! what a flare
 Laws would be made against achings and ills
 And doctors should swallow their powders
 and pills."

~~~~~  
 "If I could be a king, you'd quickly see  
 What a lovely place my land would be;  
 But of course it's much too good to be true  
 (And I think it a very good thing, don't you?)"

G. M. K.

## WAITING

By Strickland W. Gillilan

~~~~~  
 On summer Saturday's long afternoon,
 I used to climb, barefoot, one throne-like knoll.
 Soliloquizing: "Father's coming soon."
 The grey pike billowed eastward like a scroll,
 And vanished in the apex of a hill
 One world-long mile away; around me played
 The shifting sunbeams—magically still,
 Tiptoeing from each ever lengthening shade.

~~~~~  
 I knew that when he crept into my ken  
 Above the hill-brink, I should know the span—  
 White-stockinged boy, head tossing grey! and then  
 The strong familiar figure of a man.  
 I'd know them—know them! leaping with their joy,  
 My swift feet from my cairn would take me down—  
 A care-free zephyr-hearted eager boy  
 To welcome home my father from the town.

~~~~~  
 Once on a time he went away again;
 Perhaps the sun shone, but we could not see.
 I have not climbed that little knoll since then,
 For Father is not coming home to me.
 Somewhere he waits upon a sun-kissed hill
 And softly says, "My boy is coming soon."
 He'll know me from afar—I know he will,
 When world-tired I trudge home some afternoon.

A Calendar from Life

~~~~~  
 Now, what is here? A sheaf of dainty sketches,  
 With merry, kindly words in prose or rhyme,  
 To mark the cloud and rainbow road that stretches  
 Before the flying fleet of Father Time.

~~~~~  
 A chart to show our earth that all her stages
 Around the golden firmament are rife
 With crystal mirth, like these delightful pages—
 In short, a joyous calendar from "Life."

~~~~~  
 So, thus I own the gift and thank the sender,  
 And bless the hands that wrought this work of cheer,—  
 These leaves, like leaves of autumn, gay and tender—  
 Twelve petals of that Rose of Time, a Year.

~~~~~  
 I trust that none of my Sunshiners are acquainted with these fellows:—

Little Foes of Little Fellows

~~~~~  
 "By-and-by" is a very bad boy  
 Shun him at once and for ever,  
 For they who travel with "By-and-by"  
 Soon come to the house of "Never."

~~~~~  
 "I can't" is a mean little fellow
 A boy that is half of a man;
 Set on him a plucky wee Terrier,
 That the world knows and honors
 "I can."

~~~~~  
 No use in trying—Nonsense! I say—  
 Keep trying until you succeed;  
 But if you should meet "I forgot"  
 by the way,  
 He's a cheat, and you'd better take heed.

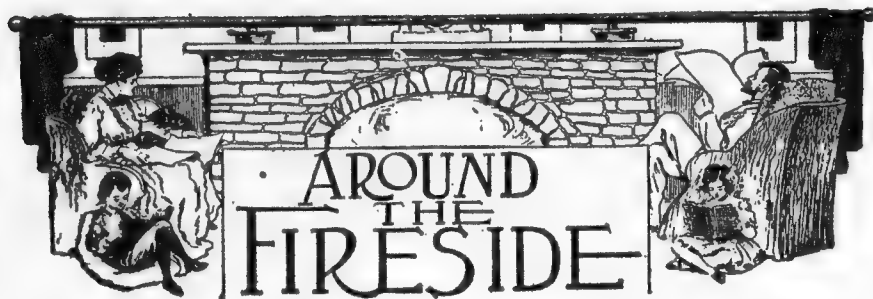
~~~~~  
 "Don't Care" and "No Matter" boys—
 They're a pair;
 And whenever you see the poor dolts,
 Get out of their way, for its wise to beware.
 Of the couple of troublesome faults.

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Menu Card for High Tea

So many applications are being received for these menu cards that it is decided to put another one on the page; one for a High Tea, a suitable repast for an evening meal when guests are expected. A little later it is intended to give you a card for a regular dinner, which may be served to guests as an evening meal. Should any reader desire a dinner card before it appears in Fireside she has only to write to THE GUIDE and ask for it.

High Tea

Pressed Chicken
Celery Salad Olives
French Rolls Graham Bread
Butter
Strawberry Tapioca Mocha Cake
White Cake (Chocolate)
Ice Cream and Pineapple Lady Fingers
Candy Salted Almonds
Tea

Pressed Chicken.—Select two fowl weighing about 4 lbs. each, wash, wipe, divide into small sections, put in a kettle and set on the stove to boil very gently in just enough water to cover nicely until the meat can easily be picked off the bones.



Schoolhouse at Windthorst, Sask.

There should be over half a pint of stock or soup when the meat is cooked and lifted out of the kettle. Remove all the bone, skin and gristle. Pull apart in small pieces with forks and toss up white and dark meats until well distributed. Add salt and pepper. Turn into a mould of any desired shape. Pour over the meat a pint or less of soup. Place a saucer or small plate on top with a weight to keep meat solid. Let harden over night. When wanted turn out on a small platter garnished with lettuce on which lay a row of sliced and halved ripe tomatoes. Have the straight side lying against the meat, which will now show a row of red scallops fringed with green, bordering the meat. Let the carving be done on the table after guests are seated. Have a sharp knife and slice very thin. Radishes will do instead of tomatoes. In serving place a radish or two and a lettuce leaf on each plate, and the piece of meat on the leaf.

Celery Salad.— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. shelled walnuts. As much shelled and blanched almonds. 6 sweet oranges. 2 bunches of white crisp celery. Chop nuts and celery. Use a silver knife for the celery if possible, as the common knife blackens celery. Cut the oranges into neat careful pieces.

Dressing.— $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard. $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper. $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. 1 tablespoon white sugar. 4 tablespoons cider vinegar. 1 egg. 1 desert spoon butter. Boil until thick. Thin with cream. Don't use too much dressing as the celery absorbs but little and the oranges none. Garnish with the celery leaves. Drop a spoonful of the dressing here and there. Handle as little as possible so as not to mess the cut orange.

Graham Bread.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot water (or milk and water), 1-3 cup molasses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ yeast cake dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water. 3 cups flour, 3 cups Graham flour (bran remaining in sieve after sifting Graham flour should not be used). Add molasses and salt to liquid, cool, and when luke warm add dissolved yeast cake and flour, beat well, cover and let rise to double its bulk. Again beat and turn into greased bread pans, having pans half full. Let rise and bake.

French Rolls.—1 cup milk. 1 yeast cake dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup warm water. Flour. $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mace or ground cinnamon. 1 egg and yolk of another egg. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted butter. 1 teaspoon salt.

Scald milk. When lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour. Beat well, cover and let rise till light. Add sugar, salt, eggs well beaten, mace, butter and flour enough to knead. Knead, let rise again, shape in small biscuits, place in rows on a floured board, cover with cloth and pan and let rise till light and well puffed. Flour handle of wooden spoon or bread knife handle, and make a deep crease in middle of each biscuit. Take up and press edges together. Place closely in buttered pan, cover, let rise, and bake twelve to fifteen minutes in hot oven.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Cook four tablespoons tapioca (the quick cooking variety) in two cupfuls of water, with one cup sugar and one teaspoon butter until clear. Wash and hull one pint of strawberries, cut each berry in halves, sprinkle over with sugar and let stand half an hour to allow juice to exude. When the tapioca is ready stir the puree or prepared berries through the tapioca without cooking. When cold set to chill in refrigerator. It will be a lovely pink in color and is very nice served with whipped cream.

Other colored fruit will do instead of strawberries.

Mocha Cake.—To make the batter:—Cream one third cup butter and scant cup granulated sugar. Beat thoroughly one very cold egg (cool plate and baster before using). When very light beat into butter and sugar. Pour in two thirds cup cold water. Sift in gradually about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour into which two teaspoons baking powder has been sifted. Beat the flour into the mixture (do not stir it in). Be careful of this. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla or lemon. Bake in a square or oblong tin if you have one (a round tin means waste). Line the bottom of tin with a buttered paper; butter sides of tin also.

Have the oven just right. Watch carefully but don't jar the oven by slamming the door. When lightly brown and firm when you tap the upper crust, remove from the tin. Allow to cool a little. While still warm cut into strips or oblong squares—that is, cut the strips as wide as the cake is deep from top to bottom of tin and two inches long. Have ready a bowl of icing prepared by stirring cream into pulverized sugar and a dash of vanilla. With a dull knife spread the prepared icing over every side of the pieces of cake. Have ready a plate of almonds chopped fine. Roll the iced pieces into the chopped nuts all around and set on a plate to harden. Continue until all the pieces are so treated. Don't crowd the pieces or put on top of one another till dry. This cake will keep a day or two.

White Cake.—Cream half cup of butter and one cup granulated sugar. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of four eggs, add to sugar and butter; add one third cup of milk into which half a teaspoon flavoring has been stirred. Beat into this $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour into which $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cornstarch and two teaspoons baking powder has been sifted.

Bake in a deep oblong paper-buttered tin. Iced thinly with chocolate prepared thus:

Shave two tablespoons Fry's chocolate into half a cup of milk and one cup sugar. Boil until the mixture balls when a little is dropped into cold water. Remove from the stove and beat till it stiffens a little. Spread over the white cake, allow to harden and it is ready for use.

This may be made the day before needed.

Ice Cream.—2 cups milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 4 eggs, 3 teaspoons lemon or vanilla extract, or half of each, one-eighth teaspoon salt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups thin cream. Make cooked custard of milk, sugar, eggs and salt. Whip cream. Remove whip; there should be 2 quarts. Add custard and freeze. Serve with small squares of pineapple set in half circles around each individual dish.

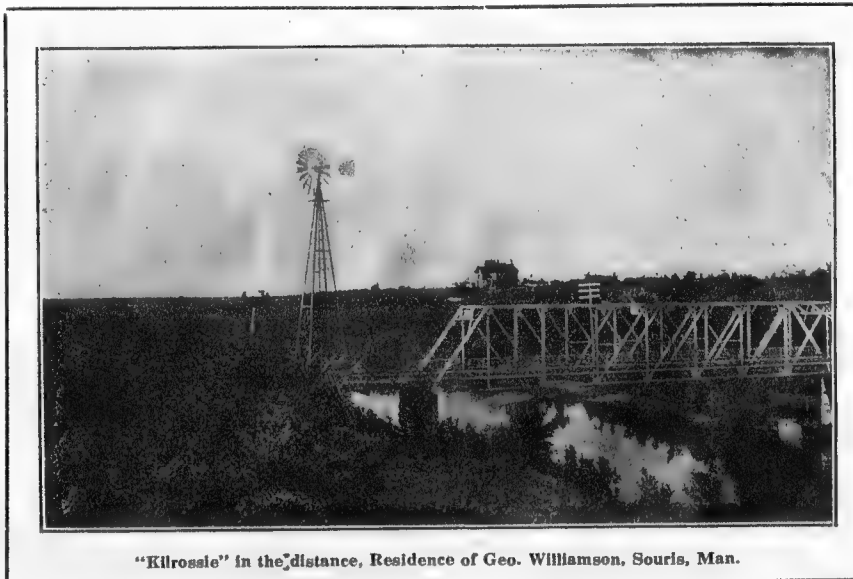
Salted Almonds.—Take one cup shelled almonds. Pour boiling water over them. Let stand a moment. Drain, and the tough skins will peel off easily. Dust with very fine salt. Pour them into a couple of pretty bon-bon dishes. Set on the table where all can reach.

Lady Fingers.—Beat two eggs light. Add one teacup of sugar, a little salt, and flavoring to taste. Use one teacup of flour sifted with one teaspoon baking powder, making the dough of a consistency that can be rolled. Cut into strips the size of the finger and bake in a moderately hot oven.

APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

Editor, Fireside:—I have read with a great deal of interest the letters from week to week in THE GUIDE. Some are very amusing indeed. I do hope the Dower Law will not be dropped. But are they going about it in the right way to get what they want?

It appears to me that any fair-minded man, of which no doubt there are plenty in every community, ought to feel ashamed to see such letters in print as those of our sisters in the Fireside pages of THE GUIDE, and I sincerely trust that they will have the effect of bringing to the aid of their wives and children the efforts of those right-minded men, and that they



"Kilrossie" in the distance, Residence of Geo. Williamson, Souris, Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Will those sending in letters for publication please remember to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and to sign their own name (not necessarily for publication), as well as an assumed name if they desire one.

will secure for those who have not been so fortunate the legal protection they require, in order to obtain justice.

I know enough of the life of a farmer's wife to know that she has plenty of work in and about the house to make her very tired when evening comes without having to also participate in the laborious duties of field and barnyard. The husband who, not only permits his wife, but requires her to assist him outside is not worthy the name of man. I have known some of those beings, who expect us to call them men, to sit on the fence or some convenient place and watch their wives milk six or eight cows, and this after she had been working all day inside. The same wife had been up probably an hour before the husband to light fires and prepare breakfast and milk the same cows. There is a deal of truth in the old saying, "a man works from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done." It used to be considered the woman's duty to do the milking. I am glad to find some men becoming more enlightened and therefore more considerate.

But I have drifted from the subject at issue. I think surely there must be some mistake when the law entitling men to everything and women to nothing was made. It is an unjust law and should never have been in existence, and I feel confident that if some expression by way of petition were submitted to our local representatives they would only be too glad to present and support a bill that will give to women some measure of justice.

Wives no doubt have faults as well as husbands, but that is no reason why they should be dealt unjustly by. If we waited till men were faultless before we allowed them any means, there would be a queer lot of penniless men.

Man was made in God's image. Does it not seem that he is getting further from being what the Creator intended he should be?

Man.

Justice.

A FARMER AND THE DOWER LAW

Fireside is in receipt of a very lengthy letter under the above heading and signed "A Farmer's Views," from a correspondent who has written several times on this particular subject, and does not bring out any new points; but since a former letter of his has been maltreated by others criticizing his peculiar views, it was considered but fair to admit to the page in reply his leading points. He "is a lover of the fair sex, if they are fair." Second, he complains that O.A.W. hasn't one good word for men though her letter is two columns long," and this is why he "doesn't like the Dower Law discussed, for it means men versus women, charges and countercharges. It develops heat and ill-feeling." Third, "women generally don't want the Dower Law, only the few militant masterful women want it." Fourth, he "protests strongly against being misrepresented" and quoted as saying "a woman is nothing," for he "favors homesteads for women," and also he "advocates a law that will set aside a will wherein a husband leaves his wife nothing." These concessions he maintains should prove that he thinks "a woman is not nothing." Fifth, he again calls attention to the point that the farmer is being abused by being singled out for Dower Law treatment, where as the tradesman and professional man are exempt—and "these women work as hard as the farmer's wife." "The boys should have all the land, and everything should be converted into land to excuse the giving of everything to them." Sixth, he strenuously opposes the wife being given anything outright, lest she will it to her daughters, presumably; he says that mothers "don't speak for their children, because a Dower Law would take from the children," for the mother. In the exercise of equal rights, he greatly fears "that women will receive half and boss the other half." Seventh, "If the

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wife brings equal wealth they are equal, and the husband should control his own" by himself, and she get no part of it, "because she can't earn as much house-keeping as he can outdoors," and since she can earn so little in money, why, let the husband have it, for few women earn more than their board anyhow, and then she may become an invalid and cost more than she comes to and it's best to be on the safe side." Eighth, he "often calls upon farmers and finds them carrying water and sawing wood and turning separators, etc.—hence he feels justified in concluding that wives are well enough off and it's a good plan to let well enough alone."

ON KEEPING YOUNG

MARY I. CUMMINS

A German woman, the mother of a large family, was once asked how she managed to keep so fresh and young looking. Her answer was prompt:

"Because I never allow anything to interfere with my little naps."

"O!" replied her American questioner with conscious virtue, "it would be impossible for me to rest in the afternoon, knowing that a basketful of mending or some other duty remained undone." The German woman smiled.

"Then you do not consider that you are the most necessary thing on earth to your children?" she asked.

There is a vast lesson in this. A tired nervous mother is a poor pivot for the home life to turn upon. She is the hub of the wheel, from which the young lives start and run, like spokes, out to the encircling rim of the father's care. Yet how often it is that these same little "spokes" are the medium through which the irritability of a weary mother is communicated to an equally weary father with disastrous results. And all because the woman was just "jaded to death."

It is not actual work which wears out the mother of a family so much as the constant dragging of every member of the family upon her.

"Mother, where's my cap?"

"O mother, did you see my hair ribbon?"

"Is my report from school signed, mother?" until she may well feel as if she were torn in a dozen different directions at once.

There is no remedy for all this like the "quiet hour" each day. The best time is from two to three in the afternoon. If there are young children they are probably having their "little naps" at this time. The older ones are still at school, and it is too early for callers. Do not scruple to tell the neighbors who know you well enough to run in that this is your time of rest. Go to your own room. Lie down on a couch, or, preferably, your bed. Relax every muscle, but above all, relax your mind. Many women get up from an hour's so-called rest wondering why they do not feel more refreshed, when every moment their minds have been on a strain, planning some duty which cannot possibly be performed until the next day. This is a terrible waste of nervous force. You can do a thing only in its appointed time and place. Nothing is gained by doing it ninety-nine times in imagination beforehand. Fifteen minutes' sleep in the afternoon will make you feel like a new woman. All the little irritations of the forenoon will seem to have smoothed themselves out as if by magic and you will look at life from widely different eyes, from those over which you closed your weary lids only a little while before. If you are one of those unfortunate ones who cannot sleep in the daytime take your hour of absolute relaxation just the same. Remember that the mother makes the atmosphere of the home. She cannot afford to slight herself.

Above all, during your quiet hour, try to realize that all embracing care of the Divine Master and to feel that your home life is in wiser and even more loving keeping than your own.

TEACHING POLITENESS

A mother noticed a remarkable change in the deportment of her six year old son. From being rough, noisy, and discourteous he had suddenly become one of the gentlest and most considerate little fellows in the world. He was attending the kindergarten and his mother naturally inferred that the change was somehow due to his teacher's instruction.

"Miss Smith teaches you to be polite?" she remarked in a tone of interrogation.

"No," said the boy, "she never says a word about it."

The mother was puzzled, and all the more when further questioning brought only more emphatic denials that the teacher had ever given her pupil lessons in good breeding.

"Well, then," the mother asked, finally, "if Miss Smith doesn't say anything, what does she do?"

"She doesn't do anything," persisted the boy. "She just walks around, and we feel polite. We feel just as polite as anything."

That was all he could tell about it, and his mother began to see through the mystery.

ADVOCATES EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Dear Editor:—I am a much interested reader of the Women's Page, although a member of the opposite sex, for I like to know what the opinions of the women of the town and country are concerning the many matters under discussion in the page.

I have long wanted to set forth my humble opinion but have delayed the writing in hopes that next week would show a letter from one of the fair sex with which I would agree, but I see that there are few really interested enough in the many very important matters to write even a note endorsing the opinion of one or the other who did write. So now I make bold to state my humble opinion.

I see that one lady writer thinks that to possess a vote would lower her to the level of a man. Now that sounds a trifle strange to me, for as one other writer says, "if a woman has a vote she is eligible for office." This is when the elected one has the power to set right many of the disgraceful laws under which she labors, and, who is so great a power for good as a woman working for the public good? There are many instances of the excellence of women's rights on the women's own page. Cannot the readers believe it, or if believing can they allow anybody to write against women's vote without feeling and writing also that the writer of that letter is decidedly in the wrong?

From my own experience of the invaluable services rendered by women on different boards or councils, where they did manage to get a seat and hold it election after election, owing to the belief of the voters in their good works, I can say that the women are a great influence for good on any board, council, committee or even the bench of justice. Do the readers of your page fully realize what reforms the women bring about when they are in position?

Our laws today are in need, great need of alteration. Take, for instance, the child labor in the factories and the girls and women's labor also in factories, situated not in any one country, but in most "civilized" portions of the world. Could a woman, whether she be a mother or not, see the poor miserable little children working at the particular machine to which they are assigned, in most cases the child being only half fed and clad, and see the tired, old, worked-out look on their faces at quitting time, and not feel her heart ache for the unfortunates and vow she would do something worthy, to alter their condition for the better, or to keep them away from the factory until at least half grown.

Then again, see the girls as I have seen them going to work in those shirt factories and other garment factories. One writer in the page talks of "well ventilated and lighted rooms and a power driven machine." If indeed that be the general lot, what on earth causes the acute anemia, stooped shoulders, failing eyesight and all the other far too many "trade diseases" of the ravages of which the local doctors could tell some horrible tales. The wage being in most cases a complete and hideous farce, being not enough to hold the body in its proper condition, let alone the soul.

Now, what can be nobler than a woman's desire to have the vote, that she or her choice may be eligible for office in each and every position voted for, so that the laws may be altered under which these atrocities are today "Quite legal, you know."

A. BLACKFOOT.

THE LAME WIN THE RACE.

Were the deeds of William Pitt, who piloted the British ship of state through the storms of the French Revolution, or were those of William of Orange, King

SHIP YOUR
**FURS
AND
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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
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JAMES MORTON }

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of England, "performances of great mark?" Both these men were invalids. The last named, frail and sickly from childhood, had in manhood a constant cough, was often tortured by severe headache. Exertion quickly fatigued him. Yet, though his life was one long disease, he not only ruled England successfully but led the British troops to victory in the field.

Who has forgotten the daring voyages, explorations, and discoveries of Dr. Kane? Small in body, frail in health he never went to sea without suffering from seasickness, and he was afflicted also with heart disease and chronic rheumatism; yet this man "d'une herculeenne faiblesse" climbed the dizzy heights of the Himalayas, ascended the Nile to a great distance, traversed Greece on foot descended the unexplored crater of a great volcano in the Philippines, fought heroically in the Mexican War, and triumphed over sufferings in the Arctic Seas, under which the strongest men, especially trained to endure such hardships, sickened and died.

Who gave to English-speaking peoples that sheet-anchor of their liberties, the Habeas Corpus Act? Was it not the born cripple, who could not move without his servant and his crutch—who suffered daily from epileptic fits, and was never without "a dull aching pain in his side"—the first Shaftesbury? In spite of his physical infirmities, he was an animated and witty companion, and a busy and energetic politician.—Success.

SIX TIMES NINE

I studied my tables over and over
And backward and forward too;
But I couldn't remember six times nine,
And I didn't know what to do,
Till my sister told me to play with my doll,
And not to bother my head.
"If you call her Fifty-four for a while,
You'll learn it by heart," she said.

So I took my favorite Mary Ann,
Though I thought it a dreadful shame
To give such a perfectly lovely child
Such a perfectly horrid name;
And I called her dear little "Fifty-four"
A hundred times, till I knew
The answer of six times nine as well
As the answer to two times two.

Next day Elizabeth Wigglesworth,
Who always acts so proud,
Said, "Six times nine is fifty-two,"
And I nearly laughed aloud.
But I wish I hadn't, for teacher said,
"Now Dorothy, tell if you can."
I thought of my doll, and—sakes alive!
I answered, "Mary Ann!"

**THE FIRST BIG FAIR ON THE
MANITOBA CIRCUIT
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE**

JULY 11-12-13-14

For premium lists address: ARTHUR W. HUMBER, Secy.



ANNUAL SALE OF

Havergal College Pianos

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Each year we supply the LADIES' HAVERGAL COLLEGE of this City with new Mason & Risch Pianos and at the end of each nine months' term the instruments are returned to our Warerooms, and put in absolutely first-class condition. This year they used 24 of our Pianos, and each and every one of these will be reserved and placed on sale at remarkably low prices during the Winnipeg Exhibition. Every instrument carries our Unlimited Guarantee, and every instrument is just as good as new.

This is Your Opportunity to Secure the BEST the Market Affords at a Great Saving in Price

In addition to the College Pianos we have in our Exchange Department a large collection of slightly used and second-hand instruments taken in as part payment on Mason & Risch Players and Pianola Pianos. All of these go on sale at only a fraction of their real worth: and prices on Upright Pianos begin at \$150. The different makes include:

**MASON & RISCH
NEWCOMBE
HARMONIC
STEINBACH**

**STEINWAY
DOMINION
STERLING
CHICKERING**

**CLASSIC
HEINTZMAN
BELL
KIMBALL**

**HENRY HERBERT
MENDELSSOHN
MORRIS
WILLIAMS**

You Save from \$100 to \$150 During this Sale

Generally when Mason & Risch advertise bargains in high-grade Pianos they are snapped up by city buyers, but a feature of this sale is, that we are reserving these bargains for out of town purchasers, and they will not be placed on sale until the Exhibition.

Our Special Mail Order Department

If you do not intend visiting the Exhibition, then write for full particulars and cuts, which will be sent by return mail. Full payments and yearly terms given on each instrument if desired.

Remember: We are Cutting the Price - Not the Quality

The Mason & Risch Piano Co'y Limited

Factory Branch :: :: :: 356 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Look for the big Electric Piano Sign--The only Piano Store on Main Street

The Grain Door Problem

Farmers are constantly calling attention to the fact that cars seem to be losing grain around the doors. It is undoubtedly a fact that farmers of the West are much more alive to the leakage problem than they were in years past. Two reasons may be adduced for this, i.e., they have come to appreciate the advisability of weighing their grain at home so as to be certain of the amount shipped, and secondly, they have their own Company with a Claims Department, through which a great many claims may be presented and payments secured.


Still the very large number of leakage claims and also the fact that there will be in the West during the coming Fall, a large number of men who have never shipped before, makes it necessary to advise all farmers to make their car doors particularly strong and safe against leakage. No farmer should send out a car without first looking it thoroughly

over, around the corners, door and floor. He must remember that this car may receive very rough handling before arriving at its destination, and if there is any opportunity whatever he is liable to lose a considerable quantity of grain through leakage. He should be prepared to substantiate his claim at all times by an affidavit. And further, if the shipper feels

that he is not securing the correct weight for his car, he should lose no time in communicating with his commission agents in Winnipeg, giving full particulars so that his agents may take up the matter promptly and secure adjustment. Reports are heard from time to time of many farmers just failing to present claims, many of which might and should be presented and paid. Shippers have, during the past years, lost much grain from leakage and have come to take loss by leakage as a matter of course. Farmers should remember that the Railway Companies are common carriers and must deliver at the terminal elevators, the quantity that is put into the car. Each farmer will be doing a great service to himself and his fellow farmers if he sees at all times that his grain is properly delivered.

We are making every endeavor to see that all our readers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta get their copy of The Guide not later than Saturday of the week in which it is printed. There are still some readers who do not get their paper until the week after it is printed. If they will let us know every time their Guide is late, we will do our utmost to have it reach them on time.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' OFFICE JUNE 27th, 1910

Wheat.—During the week the market has ruled strong, advancing almost every day. The climax of the advance was reached today, the Option Market for July wheat going from 95½ cents, (where it closed Saturday), to 1.00½ where it closed today. This advance has been brought about today by the extremely warm and dry weather which we have had since Saturday. This weather has caused a great many complaints to come in from country points regarding damage done by growing crops. During the past week we have had good rains but they have been rather of a local nature, and while crops are in good condition where they have received thunder showers, still the greater portion of the country has not been benefited greatly, and so the crop damage reports are becoming more frequent.

However, importing countries are not following our advance—in fact we are further out of line for export today than we have been for a long time past, and unless we should get further crop damage, we think prices are about high enough for the time being at least, although should we get a continuation of this hot weather for a few days longer, it might have a serious effect on the crops and advance prices 5 cents per bushel more. In the meantime our market is purely a weather one, and we think probably it would be good policy to sell odd cars of wheat on the advance.

Oats.—Have also advanced on account of the weather, and prices are strong at the advance, although we are now out of line for export but not as much as on wheat. However, should importing countries require our oats, prices are not too high and should hold around present level or probably higher.

Barley is still in poor demand with prices very low, and hard to make sales at what we think actual value.

Flax has advanced again rapidly in the last few days, and we would advise extreme caution in selling this grain, especially for October delivery.

Liverpool Letter

By PROCTOR & CO., LIVERPOOL, JUNE 14, 1910.

Trading during the past week has been very quiet, and prices show a decline of about 9d. per qr. for most descriptions of Red wheat. White wheats have not declined so much. Today our option market has been rather firmer, after a weak opening, some covering being induced by reports of bad weather in Roumania. These reports were received by Broomhall, but private reports do not confirm, and mention fine to brilliant weather. In the U.K. crop conditions are quite satisfactory.

Germany.—Rain is wanted in parts. The crops, however, are still in good condition, and have so far suffered no injury. **France.**—The North reports good condition of the crops, but in other parts it is not so favorable. The present prospect is for a crop not so large as last year. **Hungary.**—The official report of the Minister of Agriculture is very optimistic, and states that recently a great improvement in the condition of the crops has taken place, and the weather is all that could be desired. He indicates a possible crop this year of 24,800,000 qrs. compared with 14,200,000 qrs. last year, and 19,000,000 qrs. in 1908. We believe this would be a record crop. **Spain.**—Reports moderately good. India still only offers sparingly, but prices are easier. **Argentina.**—Prices are lower, but not much wheat offering. Demand, however, is almost non-existent. **Australia.**—Shippers making no attempt at fresh business. There is certainly no indication at present of any material improvement in the value of wheat, but the price seems to have got to a level now where it takes more to depress it than previously. What buyers fear is the U.S.A. breaking to an export level, and the feeling would undoubtedly be healthier if it were not for this.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, JUNE 14.

Wheat cargoes are quiet and favor buyers. Off Coast cargoes—31/9 (approx. 95½c.) asked for "Laemec." Pacific Coast Cargoes—33/- (approx. 99c.) still asked for a large sailer of Milling Blue Stem afloat.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—31/9 to 32/- (approx. 95½c. to 96c.) asked for sailers of South Australian and Victorian afloat; 31/4½ (approx. 94½c.) bid for 13,000 qrs. Victorian mid-February; 31/9 (approx. 95½c.) asked for a steamer of 4,000 tons New South Wales, April. Parcels of Australian afloat to Liverpool offer at 30/9.

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—29/- (approx. 87c.) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, 61 lbs., June-July. 29/6 (approx. 88½c.) asked for Rosafe, 61½ lbs., same position. Parcels of Barusso to London, 61½ lbs., afloat offer at 30/- (approx. 90c.) and June-July, 29/9 (approx. 89½c.)

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firm 1½d. to 4½d. dearer. Parcels to London are quiet and 3d. to 4½d. lower.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----|
| No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l) | June-July | 32/7½ | approx. | 97½ |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 32/9 | " | 98½ |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/- | " | 96 |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 32/1½ | " | 96½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 31/4½ | " | 94½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. | June-July | 31/7½ | " | 94½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 31/7½ | " | 94½ |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.) | June | 33/3 | " | 99 |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. | June-July | 33/3 | " | 99 |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 32/3 | " | 96½ |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. | May-June | 32/3 | " | 96½ |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/6 | " | 97½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. | May-June | 31/10½ | " | 95½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. | June-July | 31/10½ | " | 95½ |

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet at unchanged rates.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|------|---------|--------|
| Choice White Kurrachee | Afloat | 6/6 | approx. | 93 3-5 |
| Choice White Kurrachee | May-June | 6/5½ | " | 93 |
| Choice White Kurrachee | June-July | 6/5 | " | 92 2-5 |
| Red Kurrachee | May-June | 6/4½ | " | 91 2-5 |
| No. 2 Club Calcutta | Afloat | 6/4 | " | 91 2-5 |
| Choice White Bombay | May-June | 6/4 | " | 91 2-5 |

Indian parcels for London are in moderate demand at late rates.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------|---------|-------|
| Choice White Kurrachee | May-June | 32/6 | approx. | 97½ |
| No. 2 Club Calcutta | May | 34/9 | " | 1.04½ |
| No. 2 Club Calcutta | Afloat | 34/0 | " | 1.04½ |
| No. 2 Club Calcutta | May-June | 34/- | " | 1.02 |

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| THURSDAY, JUNE 16. | | | |
| 20,457 qrs. Australian | B/L 23/3 | 31/7½ | approx. \$.94½ |
| 25,000 qrs. South Australian | B/L 26/3 | 31/7½ | " .94½ |
| MONDAY, JUNE 20. | | | |
| 12,300 qrs. Victorian | B/L 2/3 | 31/7½ | approx. \$.94½ |
| 10,500 qrs. South Australian | B/L 18/1 | 31/- | " .93 |

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/7½ | approx. \$.97½ |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 32/9 | " .98½ |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Aug. | 32/9 | " .98½ |
| THURSDAY, JUNE 16. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/9 | approx. \$.98½ |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 32/6 | " .97½ |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 32/7½ | " .97½ |
| FRIDAY, JUNE 17. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/10½ | approx. \$.98½ |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 33/- | " .99 |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 32/3 | " .96½ |
| SATURDAY, JUNE 18. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 31/9 | approx. \$.95½ |
| MONDAY, JUNE 20. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 32/4½ | approx. \$.97½ |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/3 | " .96½ |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 31/10½ | " .98½ |
| TUESDAY, JUNE 21. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Arrived | 31/9 | approx. \$.95½ |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | July-Aug. | 32/- | " .96 |

(LONDON)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|
| WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | May-June | 32/6 | approx. \$.97½ |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/6 | " .97½ |
| THURSDAY, JUNE 16. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | June | 32/6 | approx. \$.97½ |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/6 | " .97½ |
| FRIDAY, JUNE 17. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 32/6 | approx. \$.97½ |
| 3,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | June-July | 32/6 | " .97½ |
| MONDAY, JUNE 20. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 33/- | approx. \$.99 |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. | Afloat | 32/4½ | " .97½ |
| TUESDAY, JUNE 21. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. | June | 32/9 | approx. \$.98½ |

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for June, July and Oct. delivery.

| DATE | DELIVERY | WHEAT | OATS | FLAX |
|---------|----------|-------|------|------|
| June 22 | June | 93½ | 32 | 190 |
| " | July | 94 | 32½ | 173 |
| " | Oct. | 90½ | 33 | 170 |
| June 23 | June | 93½ | 32½ | 190 |
| " | July | 94 | 32½ | 167 |
| " | Oct. | 90½ | 33 | 165 |
| June 24 | June | 94½ | 32½ | 190 |
| " | July | 94½ | 32½ | 162 |
| " | Oct. | 90½ | 33 | 165 |
| June 25 | June | 95½ | 32½ | 170 |
| " | July | 95½ | 32½ | 180 |
| " | Oct. | 91½ | 33 | 166 |
| June 27 | June | 100 | 33 | 193 |
| " | July | 100½ | 33 | 190 |
| " | Oct. | 96½ | 34 | 175 |
| June 28 | June | 101½ | 34 | 195 |
| " | July | 102½ | 34 | 190 |
| " | Oct. | 98½ | 35 | 177 |

Liverpool Spot Cash

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| Australian | 6/9 | approx. | 97 1-5 |
| New Zealand | 6/8 | " | 94 1-5 |
| Red Walla-Walla | 6/6 | " | 94 1-5 |
| 1 Nor. Man. | 7/0 | " | 1.01 2-5 |
| 2 Nor. Man. | 6/10½ | " | 99 |
| 3 Nor. Man. | 6/8 | " | 96 |
| 2 Hard Winter | 7/6 | " | 1.08 |
| Ch. Wh. Chilean | 6/8½ | " | 96 3-5 |
| 1 Chilean | 6/5½ | " | 93 |
| Ch. Wh. Karachi (cleaned) | 6/8 | " | 97 4-5 |
| terms) new crop | 6/4 | " | 91 4-5 |
| Ch. Wh. (old crop) | 6/4 | " | 95 2-5 |
| 2 Club Calcutta | 6/7 | " | 97 4-5 |
| Ch. Wh. Bombay | 6/9 | " | 97 4-5 |
| 1 Wh. Bombay | 6/7½ | " | 95 2-5 |
| Rosafene | 6/4 | " | 91 4-5 |
| B. Ayres North | 6/4 | " | 91 4-5 |
| Barusso | 6/3 | " | 90 |
| Russian | 7/3 | " | 1.04 2-5 |

Montreal Live Stock

JUNE 27.

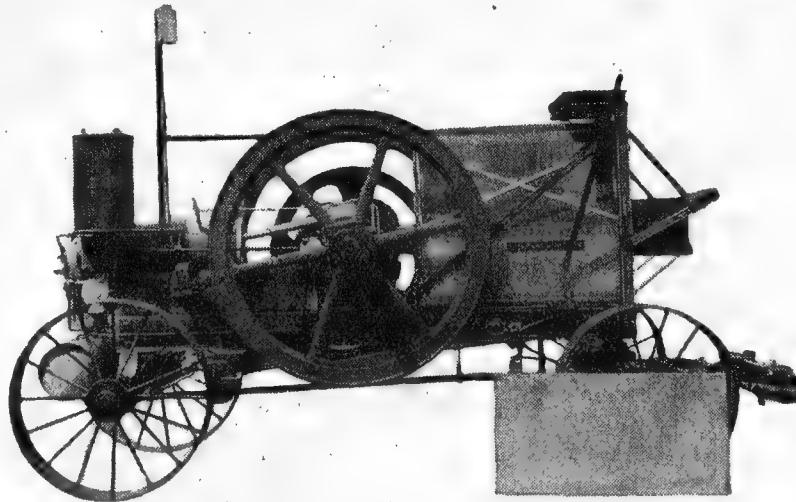
About 1,000 head of butcher's cattle, 250 calves, 750 sheep and lambs and 600 hogs were offered for sale at Point St. Charles stock yards to-day. Offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 2,300 cattle, 1,200 calves, 750 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs. The warm, muggy weather had a depressing effect on trade to-day as butchers seemed to require less meat than usual, while the supplies were large. This state of things led to lower prices all round. Prime beefs sold from 6½ cents to 7½ cents; pretty good animals, 5 cents to 6½ cents and common stock, 3½ cents to 4½ cents. Calves sold at from 8½ cents to 6 cents. Sheep sold at 4 cents to 4½ cents and

Continued on page 58

THE CANADIAN

CALGARY, ALTA.

Fairbanks-Morse Threshing Engine



FULL RATED
POWER

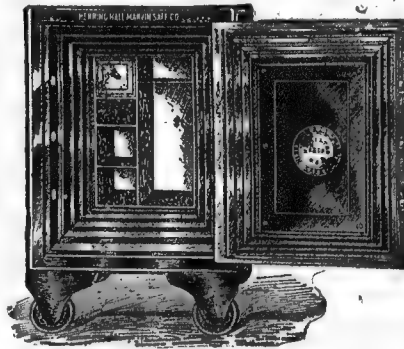
HEAVY AND
DURABLE

Sizes 15 h.p., 20 h.p., 25 h.p.

Herring Hall Marvin Safes

ALL METAL CONSTRUCTION

Delivered in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, at any Station,
for
THIRTY DOLLARS CASH



SOLID CEMENT FIREPROOFING

Hundreds of Herring Hall Marvin Safes were in Baltimore and San Francisco Fires, but not one had its contents destroyed

SPECIAL FARMERS' SAFE DIMENSIONS

\$30.00 Fifteen Inches High Nineteen Inches Wide **\$30.00**
Fifteen Inches Deep

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY LIMITED

SHAREHOLDERS G. G. G. COMPANY LTD.
You are respectfully reminded that the date of the shareholders' annual meeting is July 14.

BUSH FIRES RAGE

A Fort Frances, Ont., dispatch of June 24, said: The continued dry weather will, unless heavy rains come soon, add to the already great loss caused by bush fires east of here. At Mine Centre, Banning, Steep Rock, Bear's Pass and other points fires blaze doing much damage. The limits owned by the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Rainy River Lumber Company, Rainy Lake Company, Shevlin Mathieu Company, and others are being swept by the fires to a more or less extent. At Mine Centre the saw mill and yards formerly owned by Graham & Horne, but now the property of Mackenzie & Mann, had a narrow escape yesterday from total destruction. One hundred men were fighting the fires day and night, and

latest reports are that the mill will likely be saved. The number of fire rangers is wholly inadequate, there being only two employed along the railway for a distance of sixty miles. Millions of dollars' worth of damage has been caused this spring and summer by the fires. Large forces of men are now working all along the line trying to prevent further loss, but their efforts appear futile.

MANITOBA ELEVATORS

The work of the Manitoba Elevator Commission is proceeding apace and fully signed petitions are now coming in good shape. Thirty-six have already been received which number is quite high when the short time that they have been in circulation is considered.

The commission engineer has prepared plans and specifications for structures and bids are being advertised for. These plans call for up-to-date elevators complete in every detail. Over 150 petitions are now in circulation throughout the province.

BIG RAILWAY DEAL

A Halifax wire of June 27 said: "A

contract between the Nova Scotia government and the Halifax and Eastern Railway Company was signed this afternoon for the building of 204 miles of railway from Halifax to Guysboro, with a branch across the province from New Glasgow to country Harbor, on the Atlantic seaboard. The enterprise has been promoted by J. B. Bartram, of Toronto, and the company is composed of London capitalists chiefly. T. B. Fogg, lately of the Toledo terminals railway, is the general manager. One of the London financiers is Seigmund Hirsh, and the others belong to what is known as the South African group.

The road will be completed within three years. It has subsidies from the provincial and Dominion governments of \$12,800 a mile. The same people have purchased the Dickie and other timber areas in Nova Scotia amounting to 440,000 acres, paying over three dollars an acre for the property. The capital of each company is \$3,000,000."

SEARCH FOR COULDTHRITE

An Ottawa telegram of June 27, said: "There are plenty of rumors on the

street concerning recent development in the printing bureau, but there is nothing official.

The secretary of state takes the attitude that it would not be wise for him to make any further statement until the investigation is completed. It is still proceeding under oath and before it is concluded practically every person who has had any business dealings with the department will be examined as to their dealings with the officials.

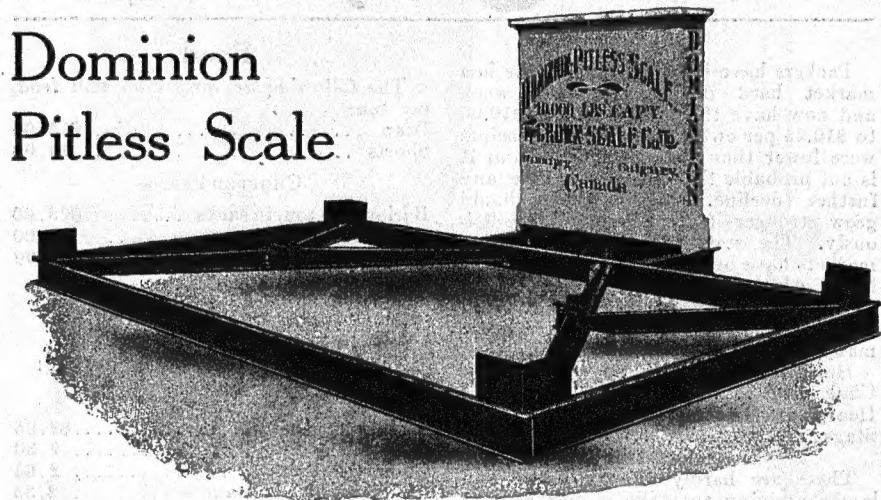
Col. A. P. Sherwood, of the Dominion police, is still in New York searching for Couldthrite, and Inspector Parkinson is also out on the search but in another direction. If the missing man is located, there will, it is said, be little difficulty as to his extradition, he having laid himself open to an indictment which would justify the Dominion government in asking the United States to hand him over.

A good many people are asking the question, why did not the department investigate the actions of Couldthrite when he was living in such expensive style on a salary which until last year did not exceed \$2,100 a year? The explanation is that he gave out that he

FAIRBANKS CO. L^{TD.}

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dominion Pitless Scale



CHANNEL IRON FRAME GIVES
SOLID FOOTING ALL ROUND

Shipped complete except platform timbers,
with beam box and everything necessary to
erect scale with a wrench (the only tool
needed). Send for booklet—
"Why Every Farmer Needs a Scale."

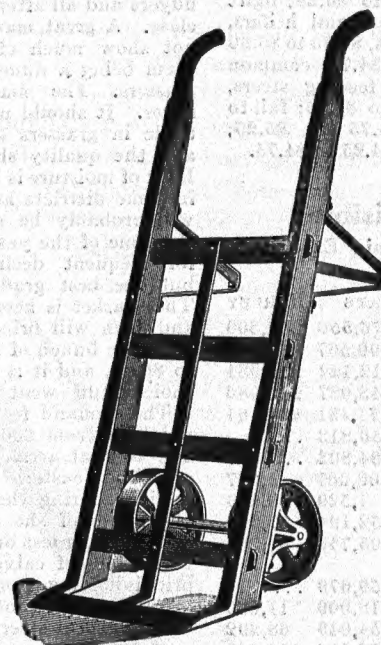
PIVOTS ARE ALL HAND MADE
AND OF TOOL STEEL

Special Farm Truck Offer

In order that we may judge the efficiency of The Grain Growers' Guide as an advertising medium, we offer to its readers a well-made two wheeled truck, such as would be useful on any farm, or in barn or warehouse.

Length of handles, 60 inches; width, 24 inches; wheels, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; weight, 126 lbs. ¶ Special net price when order with cash is accompanied by this advertisement:

\$8.00 Regular Price - \$9.50



92-94 Arthur Street, Winnipeg, Man. Eighth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

had made large sums of money in the Right of Way mine. This seems to have satisfied those in authority over him. It is currently reported that both Gouldthrite and his wife were plentifully supplied with cash when they left, one estimate of the amount in cash taken away by Gouldthrite being forty thousand dollars."

THE CROP OF 1910

Most of the countries of Europe have not yet completed their estimates of the wheat crop of 1910. However, a cablegram has just been received from the International Institute of Agriculture giving the reports of Hungary and Italy.

In Hungary, the estimated yield of wheat for 1910 is 257,142,794 bushels, compared with 125,363,287 bushels in 1909 and a ten year average of 182,274,491 bushels.

In Italy, 11,607,000 acres are sown to wheat this year, compared with a ten year average of 12,537,551 acres.

DEATH AND DESOLATION

A Moose Jaw dispatch of June 25 said: A frightful story of death and desolation

as a result of Thursday's storm reached the city today over the long distance phone from 34-13-3, which is situated in the "South Country" about sixty miles from Moose Jaw. While details are not concise it appears the terrible cyclone struck the neighborhood about 2 p.m. on Thursday and was immediately followed by a terrific hailstorm, which swept a strip of country a mile wide. Every house and shack in the path of the storm was destroyed.

Three persons were killed and seven more or less seriously injured and all manner of crops utterly destroyed.

The dead are: Ed. Maddijan and his two little children.

Injured: His mother, two sisters and two brothers, a hired man named Simson, leg broken; Palmer, collar bone broken, and two others, Thomas and Ward, cut and bruised about the face.

As soon as the message was received medical help was rushed to the scene of the tragedy.

DESIRE'S ALLIANCE

A New York dispatch of June 24, said: His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, who

arrived in New York yesterday on the Adriatic is an earnest advocate of a hard and fast alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

"The two English speaking nations ought to stand shoulder to shoulder in the tremendous work ahead of the world," he said. "I do not mean necessarily that they should enter into a written and sealed alliance," he went on, "but simply that they should make what we call a gentlemen's agreement. This could be done without violating any of the rules of international amity as regards other nations. It would preserve the world's peace and give an impetus to the growth of a higher civilization throughout the world more than anything else that could happen."

His grace is the second richest duke in the British Empire. He owns vast estates, not only in England, but in Scotland. In stature he is of the Andrew Carnegie mold. Even to the detail of whiskers he resembles the Laird of Skibo. On the voyage over he mingled freely with the passengers and was voted the most democratic and genial man aboard.

Heider Eveners

Are the best that skill and brains can produce. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. HEIDER 4-horse Plow Eveners works 4 horses abreast on gang sulky or disc plow, 1 horse in furrow, 3 on land. No side draft, all horses pull equal. We make Clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. ASK YOUR DEALER for HEIDER EVENERS; if he can't supply you write us at once, we will tell you where and how to get them. Let us prove to you the many points of merit why you should accept no other kind and insist on getting HEIDER EVENERS if you want the best on the market. We also make wagon doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes.

HEIDER MFG. CO.
Dept. 34
Carroll, Iowa.

Brandon Implement & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
General Agents - Dept. 38, Brandon, Man.

lambs at \$4 to \$6 each. Good lots of hogs sold at 9½ to 9¾ cents.

Chicago Live Stock

JUNE 27

Another run of cattle sent to market by dry weather reached the stock yards to-day. Quality was poor. On the general run irregular prices were scored. Hogs were 5c to 10c lower, compared with Saturday.

Hogs—Receipts 33,000; choice heavy, \$9.45 to \$9.50; butchers \$9.40 to \$9.55; light, mixed, \$9.30 to \$9.45. Best of market unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; good to choice prime steers, \$8.20 to \$8.69; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$5.75; good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; good to choice calves, \$7.85 to \$8.25; selected feeders, \$5.15 to \$5.50.

Sheep—Receipts 16,000; good to choice spring lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; good to choice light lambs, \$6 to \$6.75; good to choice heavy lambs, \$5.75 to \$6; good to choice feedings yearlings \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Toronto Live Stock

JUNE 27

Cattle receipts 114 cars. Market steady on butchers, 15c to 25c lower on exporters, choice export steers, \$7.00 to \$7.45; medium export steers, \$6.50 to \$6.90; good to choice export heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; export bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; bologna bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$5 to \$5.75; choice butcher steers and heifers, 1050 lbs. up, \$6.25 to \$6.50; fair to good butcher's steers and heifers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.25; light and medium butcher steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$6; choice fat cows, \$4.75 to \$5.50 fair to good cows, \$4 to \$4.75; common cows, \$2 to \$3.50; best feeding steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; fair to good feeding steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

JUNE 24

| | WHEAT | OATS | BARLEY |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Total visible | 4,926,265 | 5,276,550 | 807,300 |
| Last week | 5,240,249 | 4,890,567 | 940,854 |
| Last year | 2,716,570 | 2,512,422 | 256,934 |
| Ft. William | 1,786,323 | 1,243,087 | 215,980 |
| Pt. Arthur | 1,333,190 | 1,971,491 | 257,164 |
| Depot H'b'r | | 56,813 | |
| Meaford | 52,737 | 94,802 | |
| Mid. Tiffin | 284,874 | 606,007 | 5,387 |
| Collingwood | | 1,529 | 50,293 |
| Owen S'd | 37,100 | 252,194 | 17,960 |
| Goderich | 73,488 | 205,743 | 67,783 |
| Sarnia, Pt | | | |
| Edward | 60,224 | 59,679 | |
| Pt. Colborne | 21,000 | 18,000 | 11,000 |
| Kingston | 275,758 | 154,049 | 68,292 |
| Montreal | 1,001,568 | 572,156 | 112,541 |
| Quebec | | 800 | 41,000 |

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on June 24, 1910, was 3,119,515.30, as against 335,283 last week and 1,406,842.40 last year.

Total shipments for the week were 732,175, last year 427,208.

Amount of each grade was:

| | 1910 | 1909 |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| No. 1 Hard | 15,802 | 6,511 |
| No. 1 Northern | 946,328 | 607,378 |
| No. 2 Northern | 765,961 | 146,774 |
| No. 3 Northern | 450,372 | 286,038 |
| No. 4 | 232,970 | 82,486 |
| No. 5 | 66,953 | 32,353 |
| Other grades | 641,128 | 245,299 |

Stocks of Oats—

| | 1910 | 1909 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. 1 Extra | 1,993 | |
| No. 1 White | 174,757 | |
| No. 2 | 2,370,700 | |
| No. 3 White | 406,473 | |
| Mixed | 12,942 | |
| Other grades | 247,708 | |
| Total this week | 3,214,578 | |
| Total last week | 3,024,694 | |
| Increase | 189,884 | |
| Oats | 3,214,578 | 1,458,964 |
| Barley | 473,145 | 23,678 |
| Flax | 83,598 | 486,417 |
| Shipments—Oats | 594,788 | Barley, |
| 18,870. Flax, 45,728. | | |

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JUNE 25

| | Cattle | Hogs | Sheep |
|--------|--------|------|-------|
| C.P.R. | 2388 | 1341 | 195 |
| C.N.R. | 252 | 350 | 22 |

Total.....2640 1691 217

Disposition.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Exporters east from last week | 463 |
| Exporters east this week | 728 |
| Butchers east this week | 220 |
| Feeders east | 78 |
| Stockers west | 60 |
| Exporters held over | 408 |
| Butchers held over | 107 |
| Local | 1039 |

Cattle

The feature of the week's trade at the stockyards has been the large number of animals of export quality that have been received. No less than 1136 head of exporters came forward and traders state that most of the animals were of exceptionally fine quality. All but one shipment had been fed on grain during the winter and finished on grass. One shipment were fattened and finished on the grass and were remarkably fine animals for this early in the year. However there are but very few good animals coming off the grass yet, and it will probably be a week or so before many are received. All these exporters were from Alberta points.

There is not much of a change registered in cattle prices. The supply was large, but so many were taken for export that it left the butcher supply rather short. There was a steady market on all classes of good killing cattle. Local demand continues good and the abattoirs are keen buyers and all after anything that shows class. A great many of the arrivals did not show much class, however, among them being a number of poorly finished grassers. The market for these was lower. It should not be long before the trade in grassers should be looking up and the quality show an improvement. Lack of moisture is holding the grass back in some districts and in these the cattle will probably be a little late. This is the time of the year when we must look for frequent declines in prices for all but the best grades of butcher cattle. The market is keen for high grade stuff and such will bring prices up to \$6.00. One nice bunch of steers and heifers sold to \$6.10, and it is said that some really choice stuff went fifteen cents higher. The demand for stockers and feeders weighing from 800 pounds up is strong and all that arrive are quickly disposed of. The eastern markets met with declines during the week, especially for all classes of she stock. Exporters are also bringing less on the eastern markets.

Receipts of calves are liberal but the price is holding strong.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Cattle prices quoted are: | |
| Choice export steers (point of shipment) | \$5.75 to \$6.00 |
| Good export steers (point of shipment) | 5.25 " 5.75 |
| Choice export heifers (point of shipment) | 5.25 " 5.75 |
| Best butcher steers and heifers | 5.25 " 6.10 |
| Fair to good steers and heifers | 4.50 " 5.25 |
| Common steers and heifers | 3.00 " 4.25 |
| Best fat cows | 4.00 " 4.75 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.50 " 4.00 |
| Common cows | 2.50 " 3.25 |
| Best bulls | 4.50 " 5.00 |
| Common bulls | 3.00 " 3.50 |
| Best stockers and feeders | |
| 800 to 1000 lbs. weight | 3.75 " 4.40 |
| Fair to good stockers and feeders | 3.00 " 3.75 |
| Choice calves | 5.00 " 6.00 |
| Medium and heavy weight calves | 4.00 " 5.00 |

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JUNE 22 to 28, INCLUSIVE

| DATE | WHEAT | | | | | | OATS | | BARLEY | | FLAX | |
|---------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|------|---------|---------|--------|----|-----------|------------------|
| | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | Feed | Rej. 1° | Rej. 2° | 3° | 4° | Rej. Feed | 1 NW 1 Man. Rej. |
| JUNE 22 | 94 | 90½ | | | | | 88½ | 86½ | 86½ | | | |
| 23 | 94 | 91 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 94 | 91½ | 87½ | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 95½ | 93 | 89½ | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 100 | 97 | 93½ | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 101½ | 99 | | | | | | | | | | |

AN INVITATION

We cordially invite you to call on us when visiting the Exhibition and hear the latest Edison & Victor Records

Our Parlors are Comfortable and Cool

PHONOGRAPH DEPT.

Lindsay's
284 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

Hogs

Packers have been hammering the hog market hard during the past week and now have the price down to \$10.00 to \$10.25 per cwt. However the receipts were lower than for some weeks and it is not probable that prices will show any further decline. Rather they should grow stronger if farmers market judiciously. The state of eastern and States markets have been favorable for a decline here. Also the local demand has fallen off on account of the hot weather. During the first few days of this week a great many hogs have sold as low as \$10.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs \$10.00 to \$10.25
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs 8.25 " 9.00
Stags 6.50 " 7.50

Sheep and Lambs

There are hardly enough sheep and lambs arriving to make a market, but prices are quoted as follows:
Fat sheep \$5.50 to \$6.50
Lambs 7.00 " 9.00

Country Produce

Butter

The dairy butter market is about on the same basis as last week and prices show no change. Receipts have been fairly liberal and in some cases the quality was exceptionally high. But in other cases any quality that the shipment had possessed when freshly made was knocked out by lack of care in packing. Shippers have been sending their butter in almost any kind of receptacle. Match cases, shoe cases, candy pails and even wash tubs have been in evidence during the week and in every case that such receptacles were used the butter has sold at a low price. Butter that has been thus packed deteriorates rapidly and cannot be put up to the best trade and has to sell low. Greater care should be used. There are but very few shipments of a straight Number One grade coming in. Dealers are paying 16½ to 17 cents for good round lots packed in tubs, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Bricks are positively not wanted. They cannot be shipped in any sort of form during the prevailing hot weather. Shipments of straight No. 1 would sell up to 18½ cents while No. 2 is quotable at 16 cents.

Cheese

Demand for Manitoba cheese is better than last week. Dealers are quoting 10 cents to 10½ cents per pound at point of shipment. Quality shows an improvement. Dealers state that it is necessary to sell the Manitoba product from ½ to ¼ cent below the Ontario and that our prices will be regulated by those in that province.

Eggs

The egg market has gone lower on account of the heavy shrinkage which in some cases goes as high as ten per cent. Dealers are now quoting 16 to 16½ cents per dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to shrinkage. With the best of care some shrinkage will be shown, but it can be reduced to a minimum, as has been stated, by making frequent shipments and seeing that the cases are dry and clean.

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:
Bran \$15.00
Shorts 16.00

CHOPPED FEEDS

Barley, per ton, in sacks \$23.00
Oats 25.00
Barley and Oats 24.00

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—

Royal Household \$2.95
Mount Royal 2.80
Glenora Patents 2.65
Manitoba Strong Bakers 2.35

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING Co.—

Five Roses \$2.95
Lakewood 2.80
Harvest Queen 2.65
Medora 2.15
XXXX 1.65

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS Co.—

Purity \$2.95
Medallion 2.85
Three Stars 2.65
Battle Patent 2.60
Baitland Bakers 2.20
Huron 2.05
XXXX 1.50

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net

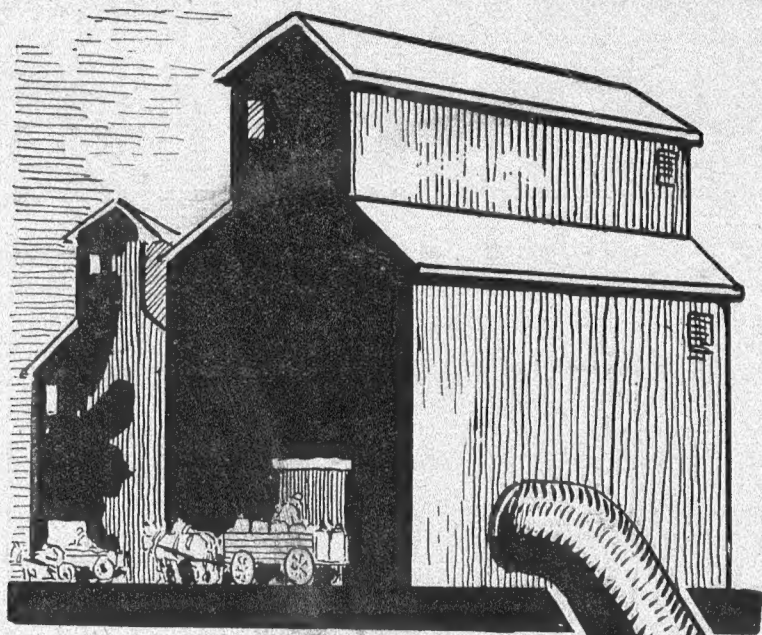
In 80-lb. sacks \$1.75
In 40-lb. sacks 1.80
In 20-lb. sacks 1.85
In 8-lb. sacks 2.30

HANLEY LAND SALE

One of the most successful school land sales ever held in the West, took place today at Hanley, Sask., June 24. A total of 26,965 acres were disposed of. The proceeds being \$456,461. The highest price of the day was paid by J. A. Young, who secured the northwest quarter of 29-32-4, west of the third, for \$56 an acre. The property is within two miles of Dundurn, and is good arable land. Mr. Young also bought the southeast quarter of the same section, paying \$50 an acre. Other high prices were secured, the southwest quarter of 11-33-4, west of the third, bringing \$47 an acre. Nearly all the land sold was bought by farmers living in the neighborhood, the speculator being very little in evidence. Several parcels of the land auctioned were of pure quality, and the average price for all the lands sold today was \$17.10 an acre.

MUST HAVE THEM

A storekeeper in Arkansas thus advertises: "I want eggs, and I want them bad."—Los Angeles Express.



The Growth of a Nation

THE building of a nation is in progress. Upon Western Canada the eyes of the civilized world are turned. In the pages of history Western Canada will stand out as the wonder of the 20th century.

The prairies where once the Buffalo roamed unmolested and where the Indian made his camp resound with the tramp of civilization.

Canada holds out her arms to the whole world with an invitation to come and till her soil, to come and build her railroads, to come and build her cities. And they are coming. By the train load and the boat load they are coming.

Fortunate is the man whose mind is big enough and broad enough to look forward and see the great plains of Western Canada from Fort William to the coast, alive with activity, who can see great cities growing up all around him, who can hear the roar of industry, the chant of the steam plow, the song of the reaper from Winnipeg to the Rockies, who can see Western Canada's population trebled in ten years—fortunate, indeed, is he who can see all this, more fortunate still is the man who is wise enough to profit by his foresight. Mr. Farmer, you are sending your wheat to the cities, in the cities your wheat is turned into dollars, the dollars into buildings, office-buildings, stores—hives of industry.

How would you like to make a profit not only in the raising of wheat but out of the increase in real estate values in the city?

Don't think for a minute that because you live in a rural community that you are barred from commercial pursuits, such as bringing wealth to the dweller in the metropolis. It is your labor, it is your patience that produces the wheat crops of Western Canada. It is your wheat which has laid the foundation of the city of Winnipeg; it is your wheat that has made Portage Avenue and Main Street in Winnipeg; it is your wheat that has spread the tentacles of the street railways into the outlying districts of Winnipeg and built homes there in which the busy city workers may live. It is your wheat that is going to double the value of Winnipeg real estate in the course of a few years, perhaps a few months. We offer you an opportunity to share in the prosperity which you as a wheat grower are producing.

Riverbrae

IT hardly seems right to term Riverbrae a sub-division. Riverbrae is a suburban residential district, 8 blocks long, 3 blocks wide, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles inside the southern city limits, a scant three miles from the corner of Portage Ave. and Main St. (the heart of the city), fronts on the Assiniboine River and Wellington Crescent Road and can be reached by street car in 15 minutes from the exact center of the city. Riverbrae is only a few blocks from Crescentwood, Winnipeg's most aristocratic residential district. Riverbrae is only a short distance cityward from the agricultural college of Manitoba. Riverbrae is about half way between the city hall and Assiniboine Park—the new city park. Building lots in Crescentwood are in demand up to more than \$100 a foot. Riverbrae is only a short distance to the west of Crescentwood and we offer you, lots at Riverbrae, 25 x 132 ft. at \$6.00 to \$12.00 per foot, according to location, on terms.

Now Listen!

Winnipeg property which a few years ago could have been bought at \$6 to \$12 a foot is today worth from five to ten times as much. When you buy Riverbrae lots at \$6 to \$12 a foot you simply discount the future. The growth of Winnipeg in the past ten years is but a faint illustration of what will happen in the next few years. In short, Winnipeg, which is destined to be one of the greatest cities in the world, offers you an opportunity to participate in her prosperity. You owe it to yourself to accept the invitation.

We have compiled a booklet describing Riverbrae with maps and plans showing the location of the property, one of which we would like to send you. —Ask for it.

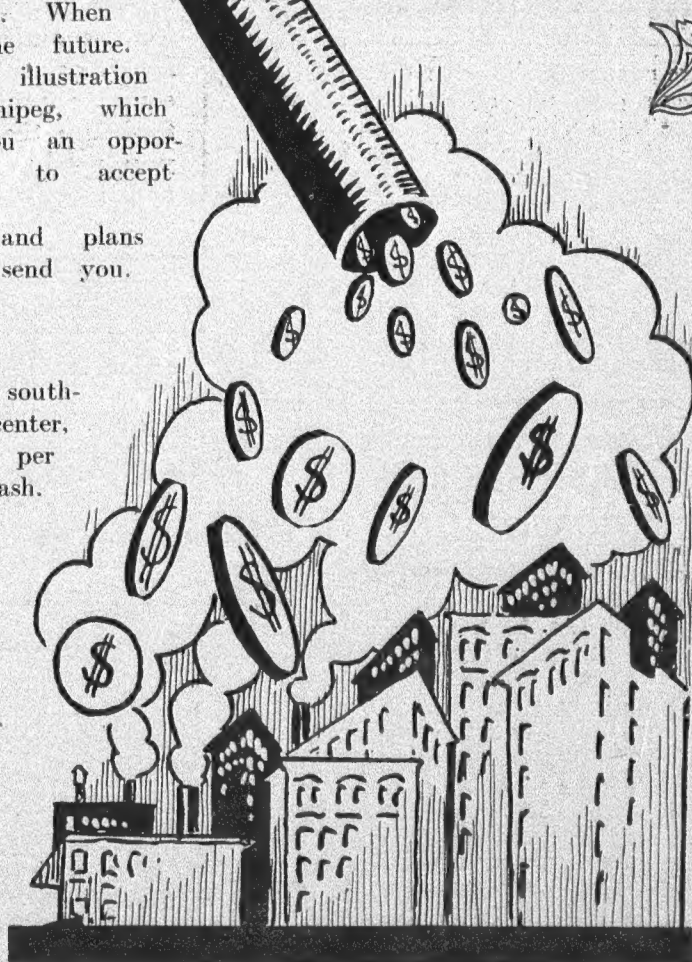
In a Nut Shell

We offer you lots at Riverbrae which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles inside the southern city limits, which is only 15 minutes car ride from the business center, with property all around selling at much higher prices, at \$6 to \$12 per foot, terms one-fifth cash, balance to suit, fair discount for cash. Write us or wire us today, we cannot speak for tomorrow


Peter McCallum, P. Langlois

701 McArthur Building

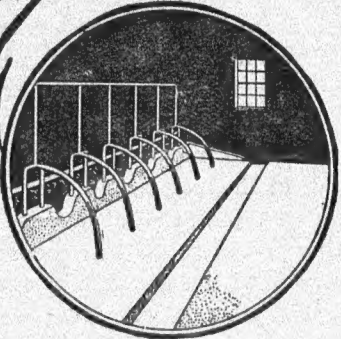
Winnipeg :: :: Canada



Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you

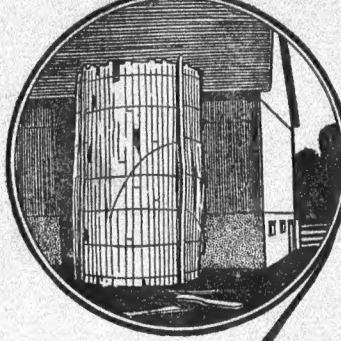


No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

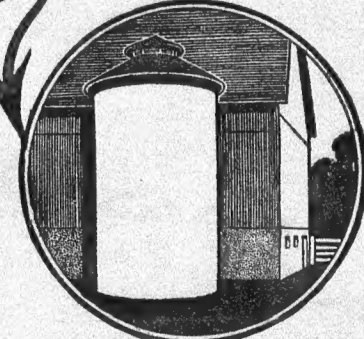


You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.

HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.



Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.

Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

My Knowledge Freely At Your Service

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before you build?



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.



You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Silos | Corn Cribs |
| Cow Sheds | Stables |
| Watering Troughs | Cesspools |
| Slop Tanks | Ice Houses |
| Box Stalls | Cisterns |
| Barn Floors | Feeding Yards |
| Dairy Barns | Poultry-Houses |
| And Many Other Farm Structures | |

Just Write And Ask Me

Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

Inform Yourself Upon Cement — Do It Now

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know. 3

ALFRED ROGERS **THE CEMENT MAN** **317 Rogers Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.**